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More Blue Stamps Sept. 1; Japan 'Not Likely to Fold'; Army Hotel Acquisition Hit

The World's Day—August 22, 1944

Boston: Blue Stamps G5-L5 Released Sept. 1

Five more Blue Stamps for buying processed foods—G5 through L5 in Ration Book Four—will become valid Sept. 1, the Office of Price Administration said today. They will be good indefinitely.

Maine and Vermont, normally strong Republican states, will go nonpartisan, "by nonpartisan, I mean for Roosevelt," Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee and of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, said today in a Boston interview. [Page 2.]

War Production Board's spot authorization plan for reconverting industry is intended merely to prevent large pools of unemployed labor, according to the explanation given today by New England WPB head Walter H. Wheeler. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts manufacturing establishments were employing 489,282 persons in the week ending July 15, 15,307 fewer than they were in the corresponding week in the previous month, it was disclosed today by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

Europe: Forrestal Says Japan Not Apt to Fold

The Japanese are not likely to fold up or sue for peace upon the surrender of Germany, James V. Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of the Navy, declared in London. He has just reached the British capital after an inspection of the Medjterranean theater.

The Bulgarian Government, apparently unable to get out of the war without surrendering unconditionally and returning annexed territories, is expected to announce its position today. The Parliament has been in almost continuous session since Premier Ivan Bagrianov declared last week that his people desired peace.

In Portugal, the Postmaster General announced that no mail addressed to countries beyond the Pyrenees would be accepted until further notice.

In Finland, reactionary agrarian and conservative elements are attempting to delay an armistice with Russia, according to information reaching Stockholm. Their argument is that Allied successes in the West are restoring a balance of power between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians and might result in a better peace for Finland if present negotiations can be delayed.

Four German newspapers have been combined into one, and another, the Berliner Volkszeitung, has been suppressed in an effort to save manpower. The Berliner Börsen-Zeitung, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berliner Lokalanzeiger and Berliner Morgenpost are those combined into one paper.

Washington: Army Hotel Acquisition Attacked

The Senate War Investigating Committee declared the Army's acquisition of the Breakers Hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., was "high-handed and arbitrary" and its decision to abandon the property is "not justified by the facts."

The Office of Price Administration delegated to local panels authority to negotiate settlements with retailers in cases involving minor violations of price ceilings. [Financial Page.]

The Senate Republican Steering Committee named Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine vice-chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Heading the committee is former Senator John Townsend of Delaware.

National: War Prisoner Exchange in September

Another exchange of prisoners with Germany at Göteborg, Sweden, will be made about Sept. 8 by the repatriation liner Gripsholm, the State and War Departments announced. Sick and wounded prisoners of war will be exchanged, among others. The Gripsholm will leave New York within a few days.

A postwar world's fair in Seattle, Wash., will feature a Moscow-Seattle flight over "the top of the world" according to Dudley M. Brown, one of the organizers of the Pacific International Air Expositions.

Grange masters in five Western states have asked the Federal Government to prohibit persons of Japanese extraction from returning to the West Coast after the war. The masters' resolution included a condemnation of the War Relocation Authority for arousing public sympathy for persons of Japanese extraction in spite of their alleged failure to assimilate themselves.

Americas: Mexico Opens Illiteracy Campaign

In Mexico, a nation-wide campaign against illiteracy has been decreed by President Avila Camacho. Those between 18 and 60 years of age who can read and write Spanish are obliged to teach those between 6 and 40. Ten million primers will be published and the campaign will last until May 31, 1946.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Willkie Checks Prejudgment On Global Security Meetings

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — Succinct verification that Wendell L. Willkie, ranking Republican "internationalist," will be party to no excursion in partisan prejudgment on the global security talks now going forward at Dumbarton Oaks, was had today following his entry by request into the Thomas E. Dewey Presidential campaign scene in a talk here yesterday with John Foster Dulles, Dewey consultant on foreign affairs.

The premier Republican fence-sitter on his Party's 1944 standard-bearer held the meeting with Mr. Dulles to an off-the-record 90-minute talk at the Dulles Manhattan residence, setting his own hour for it without advance press notice.

Mr. Willkie had consented to review the "open convenants openly arrived at" conclusions reached in Dewey-Dulles weekend conferences at Albany on the Washington postwar discussions after stipulating that the discussion be kept strictly to the nonpartisan plane lest the impression reach the Allies that "our Party would in any way obstruct or endanger the success of an international conference."

Mr. Willkie himself had previously obtained "strong affirmative

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'Uncensored' Article To Appear Thursday

Because of space demands, the article in the "Uncensored South America" series scheduled for today has been withheld and will appear Thursday, Aug. 24.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 11 - 14 — Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Revere—Tomorrow.

Winchester—Tomorrow.

Can 'War Criminals' Be Given Asylum?

Where can the Nazis take shelter?

When the time of reckoning comes, will "war criminals," as after World War I, be able to find neutral nations which will safeguard them from prosecution?

The concept of these things is changing. The rights of "asylum" are no longer being considered upon an entirely abstract basis. Yet the problem remains a deep one. Its major aspects are discussed today in the periodical column "Today and the Problems of the Peace."

First Page, second section.

Navy to Close Classes Oct. 9 At Wentworth

With the Navy announcement today of the planned evacuation of some 1,200 Navy trainees from Wentworth Institute by Oct. 9, the Huntington Avenue school today faced the uncertain prospects of being the first major educational institution in Greater Boston to attempt the reconversion struggle from military to routine engineering classes.

Where the students will come from to begin the regulation day school classes on Sept. 11 and the night school classes Sept. 25, is still a matter of grave concern to Frederick E. Dobbs, principal of Wentworth, who has watched his teaching staff rise from a prewar total of 40 to the inflated wartime personnel of 100.

Having made its substantial contribution to the war effort, Wentworth Institute is now called upon to drop back to a staff of 28 teachers, the other members of the regular teaching staff having gone into war jobs, or the military services. Yet Mr. Dobbs could not say that there would be enough work to keep his depleted staff busy, although he insists that the entire staff will be carried through the coming season regardless of the classroom attendances.

Navy Students End Course

The 1,200 Navy students have finished their training in branches of engineering for which Wentworth was considered especially adapted. They have been attending classes at Wentworth for 2½ years, marching to and from their classrooms and Navy quarters in the Hotel Somerset every day.

As a typical educational institution under Navy contract to provide Naval training classes, Wentworth has been able to lay aside the income from its endowment for two years now. But the interest on this income is below 1 per cent today, as compared with 2½ per cent and higher before the war. And where the general expectation has been that the institution was to have made at least something on its wartime contribution, the school's experience has been that it will fall

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Nazis Battered in North-South France; Soviets Open New Drive for Warsaw; Peace Strength Rises to Main Issue

Dumbarton Oaks 'nub' emerges; winning of war and peace put on same level.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — It became increasingly clear here today that the nub of Dumbarton Oaks is not the form of the peace organization that is to emerge, but simply how sharp shall be the teeth of peace enforcement.

The klieg lights were gone from the great music hall, with its beamed ceiling from the Chateau de Chimercy, and a more purposeful atmosphere settled upon the peace-planning conference of the world's biggest powers here today.

In the meantime, Senator Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted that the conference marks a "fateful crossroads for the world's destiny."

"The outcome," he told the Senate, "will mean either that we are going forward to establish peace machinery, or that we are going to fail miserably in one of the greatest undertakings with which we have ever been confronted."

As the eyes of a peace-hungering world focused on this delightful and antique Georgetown estate, delegates gave every indication that they realize how solemn is their job of mapping out the winning of peace, even as the Allied armies in the field bring dramatically nearer the winning of the war.

At Dumbarton Oaks, it is as if a group of small towns in a given area should meet and agree that they needed organized fire protection. And the question would naturally arise, shall we have a single, united department under one chief, or shall we each have a department with arrangements for drawing upon neighbors for major conflagrations?

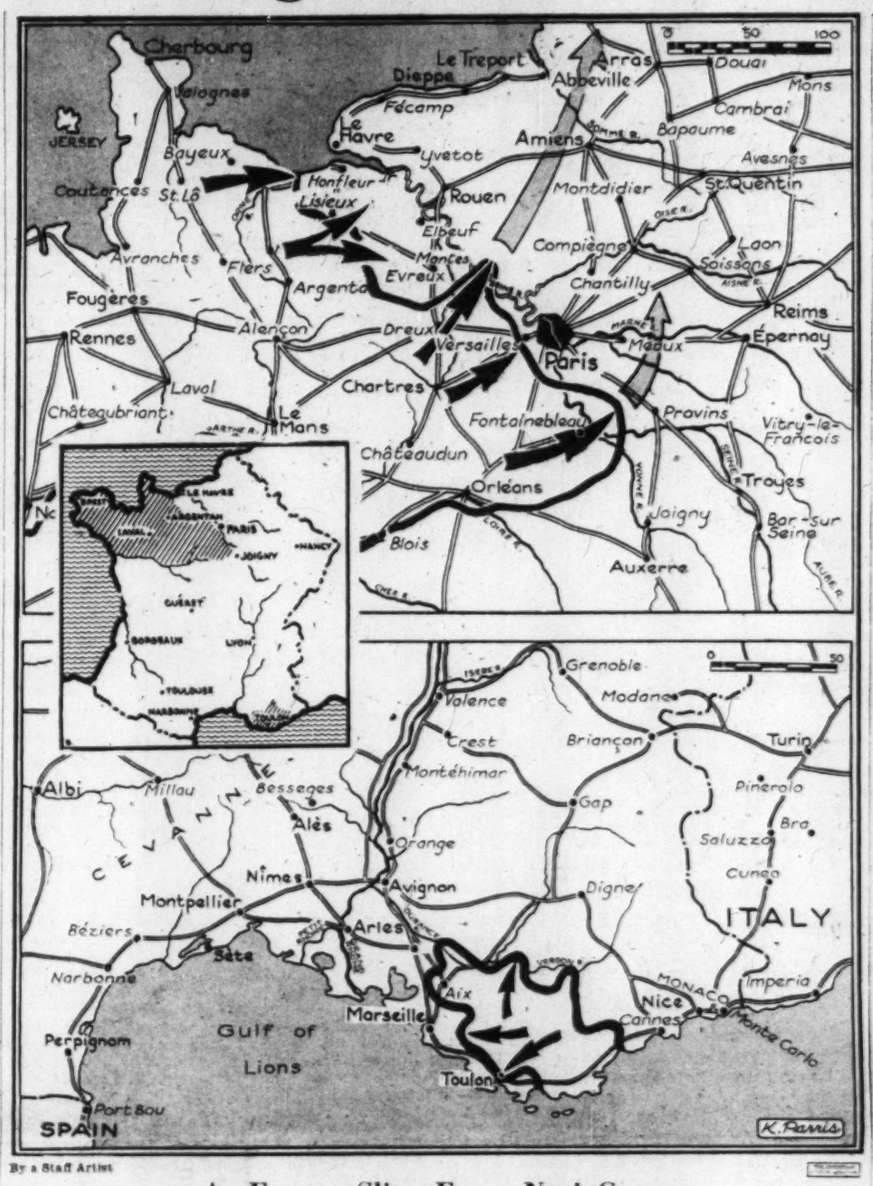
Deliberations Secret

That is an oversimplification, but is worth some philosophical pondering that it has taken mankind untold generations and two major conflagrations in the last quarter century to arrive at the point where there is effective unanimity in agreeing that proper protection is needed on the international level no less than the local.

Today's deliberations were not made public. The arguments and divergences of the conferees — and no one doubts there will be some of these—are to be refined

Continued on Page 12, Column 5

London confident of success for world security talks; photograph of principals of Dumbarton Oaks conference: First Page, Second Section.



By a Staff Artist

As France Slips From Nazi Grasp

Upper map shows how Allied forces are continuing to fan out against the swiftly retreating Germans. Black arrows indicate main points of attack, with shaded arrows showing probable future moves. Lower map shows how the Mediterranean invasion forces have expanded their beachhead to 2,000 square miles, have entered Toulon, and are threatening Marseille. Shaded areas in inset map show territory in France under control of Allies.

Americans widen Seine bridgeheads — Allies encircle Germans in Toulon.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the systematic smashing of German forces in northern and southern France continues apace, the Russians have launched a new push to capture or isolate Warsaw, perhaps have finally broken into East Prussia, and are on the march in Romania again.

Here is the general situation in France:

In the north, American troops are widening their bridgeheads over the Seine at Mantes, northwest of Paris, and in the Fontainebleau area southeast of the Capital. The bridgehead forces appear to be more or less marking time until heavy equipment and other supplies can be brought up for expected drives to the "robot coast" of northern France and to encircle Paris.

But in the meantime, other Allied detachments, spearheaded by American and Canadian units, are striking eastward and westward along the south bank of the Seine between the sea and Argentan. This twin operation plainly is an attempt to mop up remnants of Nazi divisions trying to cross the river after breaking out of the Argentan pocket.

In the South, French troops are cleaning out remaining pockets of resistance inside Toulon, while other Allied forces have encircled the naval base, advanced to within eight miles of Marseille, and expanded their beachhead to more than 2,000 square miles.

Reports that French Partisans are crushing Nazi garrisons in one city after another, including Lyon and Toulouse, indicate strongly that the Germans no longer are capable of fighting anything but delaying actions in France.

Meanwhile, on the Eastern Front, Marshal Rokossovsky's regrouped and reinforced armies have forced the Bug River northeast of Warsaw. This seems to be the most serious threat to the Polish Capital the Russians have offered since they drew up siege lines several weeks ago.

If Marshal Rokossovsky can break through hastily assembled Nazi reserves which have been striking out in repeated counterattacks, he will be in an excellent position to drive into the metropolis from the north or to encircle it.

To the north, the Army newspaper Red Star intimates strongly that Soviet troops are fighting on East Prussian soil for the first time, although there has been no official announcement yet. And a German radiocast that Iasi has been evacuated in Romania lends some support to earlier Berlin reports that a Soviet drive toward the Ploesti oil fields is under way.

The only bright spot in the whole war picture for the Germans is on the Baltic Front. General Bagramian's Soviet troops have been forced to give ground slightly in the face of heavy tank attacks, and the Germans thus have won back a land connection along the Baltic coast with two battered armies isolated for three weeks in Estonia and Latvia.

Western Front:

U. S. Armor Strikes New Pincer Blows

United States columns struck down the Seine on Aug. 22 and three other Allied armies wheeled inland from the west in a gigantic new pincers to trap battered, disorganized Germans fleeing to the bridgeless river.

Supreme Headquarters, disclosing the new cut-off operation, declared 1,200 enemy tanks had been destroyed or damaged since D-Day —armored strength equivalent to 6½ Nazi Panzer divisions—and field estimates said more than

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

UNRRA Aid for Poles Blocked By Soviet Demands on Poland

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — Though the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has specified that relief shall not be used for political purposes, Russia is successfully holding up UNRRA plans to feed Poland until the latter's future policies are decided.

Relief needs of Poland were described at last November's UNRRA conference as the most urgent in Europe, yet UNRRA has not been able to lift a finger to plan Polish aid on the heels of liberation.

The reasons, explained by UNRRA's Senior Deputy Director General Sir Arthur Salter of Great Britain at a press conference, are these:

Only physical means of entering Poland will be through Russian-held territory.

The Russians will not give UNRRA permission to enter until it works out such key questions as future government personnel and boundaries, under consideration with Polish exiles in London.

Politics Ban Stated

UNRRA's policies specify that "at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief."

Another problem facing UNRRA is a possible about-face in policy regarding feeding of former enemy countries. At the first council meeting, invaded countries with the backing of the Latin Americans succeeded in getting a policy against such feeding adopted. Since then a request for aid has come from the Italian Government, and UNRRA has sent a mission to Italy to investigate needs. Their report will be the basis for reconsideration of the problem at the next UNRRA conference, opening in Montreal Sept. 15.

Only immediate plans UNRRA has for food and clothing distribution in Europe are in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania. A crew of social workers and other specialists are now receiving training for this work in College Park, Md., London, and Cairo. UNRRA will be able to furnish supplies for other countries such as France and Holland, but these nations have announced their intention of paying for the supplies and governing their distribution.

Military Has Say

In no case will UNRRA start to operate until it is called in by the military. In most cases the Army will keep control at least six months, though in the Balkans it has agreed to call UNRRA in immediately after liberation.

In Germany, the military will, Sir Arthur pointed out, probably

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French Girls Train as Waves, Plan to Help Rebuild France

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 22—Wearing the shield of France on their shoulders, three French girls participated in graduation exercises in which 250 Waves were commissioned ensigns and lieutenants at the United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School (Women's Reserve) here today.

Two of three French naval reserves have completed the two months' indoctrination course at the school, and are leaving for duty with Les Services Feminines de la Flotte, French naval reserve for women. The third French trainee will graduate with the next class of American girls on Sept. 25.

The graduates are Ensign Denise Fenard, daughter of Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, Chief of the French Naval Mission to the United States, and Ensign Geneviève Chazèreau, a resident of the United States for the past 10 years. Looking forward to her own graduation is Apprentice Françoise Pleven, daughter of the French Commissioner for Colonies.

In black tricorne and navy blue suit which were distinctive in the ranks of uniformed Waves, Miss Fenard passed in review with the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

French Underground Comes Out

Algiers Satisfied With Civil Plans

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 22—"Eminently satisfactory to the French provided the plans continue to be carried out in practice as they are outlined in theory."

That is how an official of the French Committee of National Liberation—the self-titled Provisional Government of France—described to me here today Allied arrangements for looking after civilian administration in the wake of armies advancing so rapidly on the new front in Southern Europe.

Allied policy in South France is the same as in the north—to leave actual administrative undertakings entirely to the French and to make Allied military requirements in relation to them known to French administrators exclusively through French channels.

There are no Allied Military Government outfits following up the troops to insure public order immediately in the Army's rear, as in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

All contact with French local

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Germans Report Violent Battles

DRAGUIGNAN, Southern France, Aug. 20 (Delayed) (AP) —One of the most important collaborationists caught in the invasion of Southern France has been identified as Fernand Bouisson, former President of the Chamber of Deputies.

He was found hiding at the house of a friend four miles from St. Raphael, and was jailed pending judicial procedure.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Nazi news services painted a black picture Aug. 21 of "violent battles" with the Underground in Paris as details were given of Allied air deliveries of arms in preinvasion months which made the French uprising possible.

A DNB radiocast said the fighting in Paris was led by "French

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Collaborationists Flee From Paris

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While American patrols are at the gates of Paris, French patriot forces already are fighting within the city. Reprisals have been threatened by the commander of the German occupation forces.

The Paris uprising is aimed not only at driving out the Germans, but at disposing of the "collaborationists" as well, many of whom are reported fleeing from the city.

After French defeat, Vichy became the political and administrative Capital of France, but such social life as there was remained centered in Paris.

The attitude of many French persons toward the occupying enemy will not be forgotten by true patriots. The large participation of members of the French

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

German Resistance Stiffens; Luftwaffe Stepping Up Pace?

By William Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 22—Under lowering, rainy skies, German resistance is stiffening today east of the enemy's disastrous Falaise trap and north of the Seine, while there are signs the Luftwaffe is prepared to risk more planes in the Battle of France in a desperate bid to save the retreating armies.

Miserable flying weather is giving the German Air Force a final reprieve in making a crucial decision whether to throw in reserve squadrons in the Battle of France or husband them for the final assault on Germany.

If the Allies had better weather they could measurably shorten the war. Flying conditions were so bad yesterday the only reported air operation was a Coastal Command attack on enemy minesweepers in the mouth of the River Gironde.

With the worst skies since D-Day, no major attacks were launchable on the four crucial ferry crossings where enemy elements are escaping on the Seine and hundreds of barges have escaped demolition.

Meanwhile, the British First Army has undertaken to mop up the Nazi remnants that escaped the Argentan pocket—the trap which began a series of German disasters in the field which, according to front-line reports, may have cost the enemy 300,000 men. Once the First Army finishes the task, thousands of troops will be available for new advances; even German commanders realize this and would give a lot to know the future secret destinations of these troops.

Troops Wiped Out

Unofficial on-the-field reports say at least half of the German divisions encountered in Normandy, possibly 20, have been wiped out. The remaining half has

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Hillman Denies Any Link With Communist Forces

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, today denied any connection with Communism and stated that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee believes the two-party system provides the best way of meeting the problems confronting the United States.

In Boston to confer with regional and Massachusetts leaders of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, Mr. Hillman told a press conference at the Parker House that "the Dewey forces, finding themselves without issues, are trying to confuse the people." Consistent linking of his name with Communism and with Earl Browder, leading American Communist, Mr. Hillman termed "a cheap kind of gutter politics."

"As far as I am concerned," the Russian-born labor leader said, "I care not to hide my record of more than 30 years. I have consistently fought Communism in season and out, and I have opposed totalitarian philosophies whatever they are called."

Mr. Hillman, who became ruffled for the first time during a long press interview when his connection with Communism was questioned, sat on the edge of his chair and declared, "Those who make charges of Communism against me know themselves that the charges are not true." He said it would be impossible to find a single official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, of which he is President, with any record of Communism.

Two-Party System Lauded

The C. I. O. political leader denied emphatically that the P. A. C. was a potential third party in America. "We are not a third party, and we do not care to dominate any party," he said. "We believe that the two-party system is the best way of meeting the problems that face us. But we also believe that we must do everything we can to prevent chaos after this war. Once we return to unemployment and breadlines, it may be too late."

Amiable and smiling, Mr. Hillman sidestepped questions on what the National Citizens' Political Action committee would do locally, stating that decisions as to which State candidates would be supported would be made at the local level of the State organization.

Reports from all over the country, he said, indicate that a real trend to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket has begun. This trend, he added, comes from the realization by the people that the 1944 election should not be a partisan one.

In this connection, Mr. Hillman said that it was his belief that not only Massachusetts but the normally Republican States of Maine and Vermont would go nonpartisan for Roosevelt.

Asked if the P. A. C. would support Governor Saltonstall in Massachusetts, Mr. Hillman said that was a matter for the local group to decide. Joseph Salerno, New England Regional Director of the P. A. C. and head of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, announced at this point that a meeting to indorse Massachusetts candidates would be held shortly.

When asked to name any Republicans who would receive P. A. C. indorsement, Mr. Hillman could name only Charles Welch, candidate for the House of Representatives from California, who won both the Republican and Democratic nominations.

"We see no hope in the Republican Party," Mr. Hillman said. "When Wendell Willkie was defeated in the primaries, it became obvious that reactionary Tory isolationists had gained control of that Party.

"I dread to think what will happen to the nation if it is again placed in Hoover's hands," the labor chief said. "Mr. Hoover, you know, is the man with the philosophy, but his philosophy is wrong."

Congressional Quiz

Mr. Hillman, who is scheduled to appear before a Congressional committee Aug. 28 to answer questions regarding the P. A. C.'s expenditure fund, told the press conference that the committee will be "shocked" to find out how little the P. A. C. has.

He said that a sum of roughly $700,000 had been contributed to the P. A. C. by the C. I. O. and a number of its major unions. Of this amount approximately $400,000 was spent prior to the Democratic national convention and no disbursements have been made since the convention except in local primary elections. None will be made, he added, until after the election. This decision, he said, was made to eliminate any possible question of violating the Smith-Connally Act.

Although Mr. Hillman was believed to have come to Boston to address the Massachusetts Independent League for Roosevelt, he said that was only incidental to his trip. Mr. Hillman said the League was, as far as he knew, an independent organization working for Roosevelt, when local C. I. O. officials have indicated that it will take the place of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee in Massachusetts and will have C. I. O. support.

Rain Slows Drive For Salvage In Boston District

Rain and generally inclement weather slowed down today's collections of wastepaper in Boston's regular monthly salvage drive after 152,850 pounds of paper and 54,480 pounds of tin cans were amassed yesterday in Wards 1 to 5.

The same five wards last month contributed 198,110 pounds of paper to the city's record-breaking collection and 73,800 pounds of tin cans. Collections continued in Wards 6 through 10 today, and will follow through until Aug. 25.

Military officials, stressing the need for the reclamation of every ounce of wastepaper, pointed out that a staggering volume of products made from wastepaper is being consumed in the history-making drive now under way in France and in our offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific.

The following figures show the amounts of paper collected yesterday compared with returns in a comparable period last month:

	Yesterday	July
Ward 1	51,270 lbs.	62,310 lbs.
Ward 2	33,180	40,000
Ward 3	15,800	23,600
Ward 4	24,100	35,800
Ward 5	28,500	36,400
	152,850 lbs.	198,100 lbs.

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WELCOME

French Girls Train at Northampton

Official United States Navy Photograph

Naval Reserves Follow United States Wave Training Schedules

Three members of the S. F. F., French counterpart of the Waves, have marched, studied, and lived with the American enlisted girls for the past few weeks at the United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School on the Smith College campus in Northampton, Mass. Two of the girls, shown in the left picture, graduate today and will leave soon for duty with the French Navy. Looking at a map of France, they are, left, Ensign Denise Fenard, daughter of Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission to the United States, and, right, Ensign Geneviève Chazèreau, formerly a resident of Boston. In a white beret like that of a French sailor, but minus the red pompon, Apprentice Seaman Françoise Pleven, in the picture on the right, mails a letter to her father in Algiers, where he works as French Commissioner of Colonies. A few S. S. F.'s also are being trained with Waves at Hunter College, New York, under an agreement between the United States and the French Navies.

Three French Girls Share Graduation of 250 Waves

Continued from Page 1

graduating class before United States Navy officers and Lieut. Commander R. Lemaire, of the French Naval Mission and representing the French Navy, on the Smith College athletic field at 10:15 this morning. Half an hour later during ceremonies in John M. Green Hall, the 251 graduates heard Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, United States (retired), Commanding Officer of the School, commend the class for its efforts and stress the importance of coming duties. Miss Chazèreau was unable to participate in the review.

Took Full Curriculum

Under an agreement between the United States Navy and the French Navy, the girls followed out the curriculum planned for Waves, even to studying United States naval history and organization, and marched and lived with the U. S. trainees for two months. They are three of about 12 members of the French S. F. F. in the United States. A few have undergone similar training for enlisted women at the U. S. Naval Training School at Hunter College, New York. The great majority of S. F. F.'s, of which there are about 2,000, are stationed in training camps and naval stations in North Africa, England, and Corsica.

Good news from the front in France vied today with the graduation in importance for the girls. The rolling back of the German tide from French soil meant to them the freedom of personal friends and their homes. Miss Fenard's grandmother and aunt are only two of the girls' relatives who are imprisoned in concentration camps and who may oe released at any day.

Hope to Aid France

"Helping France rebuild itself is the main task which the girls are determined to see through. Eager to start new duties, they hope to be sent as close to Metropolitan France as possible during the coming weeks.

Miss Fenard's part in the reconstruction may be most effectively played, she believes, by staying in the naval auxiliary after her term of enlistment—the end of the Japanese war plus three months—is up. During the past 10 months in Washington she has gained much valuable experience as a seaman, chief petty officer and lately an ensign, translating technical papers on shipbuilding from English into French, and condensing articles in the American press for use by the French Committee of National Liberation.

Questioned about the girls' feelings as the charming old French villages and beautiful landmarks are blasted by battle action, Apprentice Pleven answered for herself, "People are much more important than cathedrals. I'm much too happy to know people are being liberated to worry about the destruction of buildings. There is absolutely no comparison between having buildings remain and people saved."

D-Day in June had double significance for 19-year-old Françoise. On the day the Allies landed on the west coast of France, she was graduated from Bryn Mawr College, Pa., where she majored in mathematics.

Family Among Refugees

"It's wonderful to use the blitzkrieg in France and reverse it," was her delighted comment.

Her family was part of the stream of refugees which fled before the German blitzkrieg in 1941. When the Germans were 50 miles away from her home in Dinan on the Britanny peninsula, she and her mother and sister decided to try to rejoin M. Pleven, at that time in England as a member of the Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee. Taking to the roads which were crowded with fleeing people and periodically strafed by German planes, they managed to reach the south of France and find passage on a plane for England. Later Madame Pleven brought her children to Canada and the United States, while her husband remained in England to work with General de Gaulle.

The last time Ensign Chazèreau saw France it was not the wartorn country Miss Fenard and Miss Pleven remember, but nevertheless, tensions of coming war were evident. She last saw her relatives and friends there in 1938. The next year the outbreak of war put a stop to her family's custom of returning to France for part of each year. They have made their home in the United States, mostly in California, for the past 10 years.

Miss Chazèreau has many friends in Boston, for she attended Radcliffe College from 1941 to 1943, specializing in Spanish and German. Like Miss Fenard, she is a graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris.

Unionists Hit Sub Company's Layoff Action

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers (independent) Union at the submarine-building Electric Boat Company plant said today that the organization would seek affiliation with one of two national labor organizations.

Charges then will be filed, the spokesman said, with the National Labor Relations Board protesting the company's disciplinary action against S. M. E. U. officials following the end of the strike last week that tied up production at the sprawling plant for nearly four days.

Three officers of the union were refused re-employment by the company and 21 members of the Strike Steering Committee were suspended for three days following the back-to-work order.

Charles Suisman, general counsel for the union, said the decision to affiliate with a major labor organization was reached in a special union meeting last night at which "sentiment . . . was strongly in favor of recalling the strike which ended on Aug. 17."

Mr. Suisman said that two of the three discharged S. M. E. U. officers, Vice-President George Richard and Secretary Rowland Bishop, appealed to the workers to remain at their jobs. They said they also expressed the views of Arthur C. Ward, President, also discharged, who was not present at the meeting.

The union attorney said that the Strike Steering Committee was authorized to begin negotiations with the American Federation of Labor and with the Committee of Industrial Organizations to seek affiliation with one or the other.

Mr. Suisman said "nothing at all was accomplished" at a conference with a company representative yesterday regarding the firm's refusal to re-employ the three union officials.

Nevada G. O. P. Committee To Speak to Vermonters

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 22—Clarence Budington Kelland, noted short-story writer and Republican National Committeeman from Nevada, will be the keynote speaker at the Republican State Convention to be held here on Aug. 30, according to an announcement made by James F. Dewey, of Quechee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

This will be Mr. Kelland's first speaking engagement in Vermont, although he has long been a summer resident of Vermont and has a summer home near Bennington.

"Vermont is fortunate in being able to secure a man of the prominence of Clarence Budington Kelland as convention speaker," Chairman Dewey said. "We have always had trouble in getting a well-known speaker here because Vermont is not a borderline State. This year I insisted that Vermont be shown some consideration for the fact that it has always been a faithful Republican State."

The convention will open with Col. Loren R. Pierce, of Woodstock, as the temporary chairman, and Cedric Sherrer, of Lyndonville, Secretary of the State Committee, will be the convention secretary. Attorney General Alban J. Parker is chairman of the resolutions committee.

Three presidential electors will be chosen by the convention and a State platform adopted for the Party nominees. The electors will consist of two men and one woman. Women have been included among thce electors ever since woman suffrage was adopted. Lillian H. Olzendam and Maud E. Bailey were the first two elected in 1920.

Delegates to the convention will include Harold W. Mason of Brattleboro, National Committeeman, and Consuela Northup Bailey, national Committeewoman, of Burlington, the 28 members of the Republican State Committee, all nominees for State elective offices, members of the Republican county committees, and chairmen of Republican town committees.

Proctor-Simpson Costs

Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, successful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the Aug. 8 primary, expended $14,642 in his quest, according to his statement of expenditures filed this week with the Secretary of State. This was $11,293 more than the $3,349 filed by his opponent for the nomination, W. Arthur Simpson, of Lyndonville, former old-age assistance director.

According to the breakdown of figures, paid workers cost the Lieutenant Governor $1,493, while under similar heading Mr. Simpson listed a meager $12. Newspaper advertising and service cost Lieutenant Governor Proctor $6,671 against Mr. Simpson's total of $1,940. While the Lieutenant Governor spent $1,068 for radio time, his opponent's time on the air cost only $176.

Meal Tax Adds $2,472,854 In Bay State Yield

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today disclosed that 49,457,092 meals averaging $1 each had brought the Commonwealth of Massachusetts $2,472,854.61 in meal taxes in the fiscal year ending June 30. The State collects 5 per cent on every meal costing $1 or more.

At the same time, the Commissioner reported that the State had received $8,866,947.51 in liquor taxes, $8,702,122.30 in cigarette taxes, and $12,798,385.70 in gasoline taxes.

The Commissioner also disclosed that the per person daily consumption of beer in the State for the fiscal year averaged 6.5 ounces for each of the State's 4,316,000 men, women, and children. Per person consumption of hard liquor was .493 ounce a day and of wine .241 ounce.

Saltonstall's Plan Of Naming Smith Protested by Cole

Governor Saltonstall's intention to name Frank E. Smith of Taunton as District Attorney for the Southern District was protested today by former State Representative Harold E. Cole of Taunton.

Mr. Smith, an Assistant District Attorney, is to be named by the Governor tomorrow to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation last week of William C. Crossley of Fall River.

In a letter to the Executive Council, which must act on the Governor's nomination, Mr. Cole attacked the proposal to appoint Mr. Smith as perpetuating the Crossley organization by appointing a long-time associate of the former District Attorney.

"Of the hundreds of available lawyers in Bristol, Dukes, and Nantucket counties, you could and should appoint someone who is not part of the organization of the District Attorney forced out of office," Mr. Cole said in a second letter addressed to the Governor.

Commenting on Mr. Cole's letter the Governor said he had received many "very fine" indorsements of Assistant District Attorney Smith including one from the Taunton Bar Association. He said he had received no evidence to warrant a change in his opinion regarding the nomination of Mr. Smith.

WPB Seeks Steady Job Level In Change to Civilian Output

Prevention of pools of unemployed labor which could result from large-scale or sudden cutbacks in production is the main motive of the spot authorization plan which was recently announced by the War Production Board, according to a clarification made today by Walter H. Wheeler, New England WPB head. Just back from two weeks of conferences in Washington, Mr. Wheeler said the spot order plan which will allow certain plants to go back to civilian production does not mean reconversion now.

"It does mean that the way for reconversion has been paved and that sound planning can now be made for the production of essential civilian goods to the extent that this becomes possible in the future without interference with war programs," Mr. Wheeler said. "It means that any manufacturers and workers who are not needed in war production can be returned speedily to nonmilitary production without aggravating delays and idleness."

He said the effect of the order in New England would mean only a small trickle of civilian goods for the time being.

Industries in which authorization will probably not be given include those engaged in the manufacture of radio and radar equipment, tires, truck parts, heavy artillery, and most foundries. Preference will be given to those industries which have satisfied the military on their war orders and who are interested in manufacturing such items as refrigerators, metal office equipment, stoves, galvanized ware, cutlery, miscellaneous cooking utensils, beds, bikes, and the like, Mr. Wheeler announced.

Since the WPB announced the spot authorization plan about a week ago, 332 inquiries about it had been received at the New England Regional Office. A breakdown of the figures shows the largest number of inquiries have come from Springfield with 150, Boston 105, Bridgeport 20, New Haven 12, Hartford 1, Worcester 6. Inquiries from the other New England States totaled: Vermont 6, New Hampshire 10, Maine 15.

Cities with a low ratio of inquiries are in most cases those which are already too involved in war production to be able to reconvert in any degree as yet, Mr. Wheeler said. Those with the highest number of inquiries—Boston and Springfield in particular—are from areas where the major interest is in small parts manufacturing, Mr. Wheeler added.

In some cases where authorization for civilian production will be given, it will be done without releasing materials required for the product that is to be manufactured. This will place the businessman on his own initiative for scouting around for surplus and idle stocks of raw materials, Mr. Wheeler said. Local WPB offices have lists of those materials which are available now.

Hingham Review Of Guard Aug. 23

Governor Saltonstall will review members of the State Guard at their Hingham encampment tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 instead of on Friday as originally scheduled, it was learned today.

The change in schedule was made in order to permit the Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall to leave early Friday afternoon for the summer home of the Governor's mother at North Haven, Maine, where the Governor will remain until after Labor Day.

The Governor's younger daughter, Susan, is already at North Haven. Daughter Emily, a Wave, who made a hurried trip from Washington to be with her family following the announcement of her brother being killed in action, was scheduled to return to her Washington post today.

The Governor's elder son, Leverett, Jr., is somewhere in the South Pacific, a Lieutenant in the Army Air Forces.

Curfew Put Into Effect in Fenway; Police Call for Parents' Co-operation

Boston police of Station 16 in the Back Bay have gone ahead on their own to tighten up surveillance of the Fenway area after dark. Although Boston's curfew law has never been put into effect by the City Council, whose approval it must have in each individual ward, a virtual curfew exists now in the Fenway because the police are making it extremely uncomfortable for any juveniles found there after nightfall.

"There are always ways to do these things if you really want to," said Lieut. John J. Walkins who is Acting Captain at Station 16. "It is a matter for the parents, though," he added, "and we have got to have their co-operation or it will all be of no use."

Station 16, like the rest of the police force in the Hub, is operating with a staff which is not up to its full complement, but Lieutenant Walkins says they are doing all right, nevertheless.

Patrolling of the Fenway is being carried on both by prowl cars and by policemen on foot.

Working on developments of the murder of John F. Prunty who is believed to have been robbed and killed by young high-school boys a week ago Sunday on a path in the Fenway near the Forsyth Dental Clinic, the police have uncovered gang activities which have brought the return to Concord Reformatory of one boy who was on parole. They are searching for two other boys, escaped recently from Lyman School, who they believe have had dealings with the youthful gangs.

Members of the Boston City Council, who have been reluctant to act on the City's curfew law as far as their own districts go, are expected to have to discuss the question at their next meeting.

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Navy Ends Classes Oct. 9 At Wentworth Institute

Continued from Page 1

somewhat short of its wartime expenses.

"But generally speaking, the institution is in good shape," Mr. Dobbs declared. "And even though the Navy program has somewhat upset the educational applecart, it has enabled us to keep all hands off the institution's dormant bank funds."

Have Aided War Effort

"And we have the added satisfaction of knowing that we have made our substantial contribution to the war effort."

In prewar times, the school ordinarily enrolled about 500 in its day classes and 800 in the evening classes. The first year of war, the enrollment fell to 300 in the day classes. How far below that figure the first routine fall enrollment will drop this year Principal Dobbs could not say, although he figured it would be substantially less.

He saw some prospects of discharged war veterans returning to the institution under government sponsorship to take up studies for peacetime pursuits. But most of the veterans, he said, are looking "for those $100-a-week jobs everyone is talking about." The real rush back to the classrooms, he anticipated, would take place right after the defeat of Germany "when the veterans begin to be realistic in their attitudes towards future employment."

New Class to Start Oct. 8 At Norwich University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 22—Norwich University will admit a new class of entering students on Oct. 8, Dean Arthur E. Winslow has announced. The military college opened a four-term academic year in July. Subsequent terms will begin on Oct. 8 and Jan. 7. Norwich will admit new men at the opening of each term, Dean Winslow explained. Under this year-round, four-term plan of operation, students can qualify for their bachelor's degrees in 2½ years.

Navy Announces Names Of Fliers Killed in Crash

The names of three Navy fliers killed yesterday when their torpedo bomber crashed into a house and burned at Saunderstown, R. I., were announced today by the First Naval District.

The pilot was Ensign Walter Lee Miller, Jr., U. S. N. R., of Morton, Texas. Jacob C. Bean, U. S. N., Aviational Radioman, Third Class, of Pottstown, Pa., and Donald J. Finkler, U. S. N. R., Aviation Machinists Mate, Third Class, of East Cleveland, Ohio, were the other two men.

Three Launchings Near

The First Naval District announced yesterday that one Tank Landing Ship would be launched tomorrow, at the Hingham shipyard and two more the following day at the Boston Navy Yard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Some high cloudiness tonight with temperatures about the same as last night, lowest near 66. Wednesday considerable cloudiness with likelihood of widely scattered light showers in the afternoon. Little temperature change. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with likelihood of widely scattered light showers south portion Wednesday. Little temperature change.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Some high cloudiness tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness with likelihood of widely scattered light showers. Little temperature change.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Portland.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:28 p. m.; height 9.3 feet. Wednesday, 2:46 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Maine Governor's Son Shows Lobsterman Skill

SMALL POINT, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Thirty-two lobsters in one haul was the success of Maine's youngest licensed lobster fisherman, Nickolas Sewall, seven-year-old son of Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall, in his first try at lobstering.

Veteran fishermen said the catch—in two traps—was "high line" fishing for even a seasoned lobsterman. Young Sewall was issued a fishing permit a few weeks ago but had had no success until this large catch in proximity to the Sewall summer home here.

Camp Boys Give Operetta

Dressed in bright costumes, youngsters attending the day camp of the South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Avenue, gave the first of two performances of "White Gypsy," an operetta this afternoon, to an audience of appreciative parents and friends. Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock the operetta will be repeated. The South Bay Union is supported by the Greater Boston United War Fund.

House Unit Bars U. S. Aid To Retrain War Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—With Congress slowing its pace on reconversion and surplus-disposal programs, the House Ways and Means Committee today stripped the Senate-passed George bill of all provisions for postwar retraining and re-employment of civilian workers.

Subject to action by the whole House, the move eliminates the provision for transportation costs of up to $200 for return of migrated civilian workers and their families "to the location of their bona-fide residence."

Present Congressional consideration showed a marked drop in pace from the Senate's passage of the George bill under a post-vacation spurt brought on by indications of an earlier end to the war.

Already enacted into law is the Servicemen's Readjustment Law (G. I. Bill of Rights) designed to make certain that each of the estimated total of 14,000,000 men and women who will have served in the armed forces gets a fair chance at a job or schooling.

Also law are a contract termination provisions and postwar tax refunds to protect business.

The Senate has passed the George reconversion bill with unemployment benefits and machinery to promote full employment. This measure is now being studied by the House Ways and Means Committee, which yesterday erased the two years duration of the bill and set the termination date tentatively at one year after the war, reserving for Congress the right to shorten or lengthen the period by adoption of resolutions of both houses.

Disposal of War Surplus

The House and the Senate Military Affairs Committees are considering statutory authority for disposal of $60,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 of war-created surplus goods. The House bill generally follows the outline of the Surplus Property Administration created by executive order in February and now headed by Will Clayton, Texas cotton merchant. Under the House bill the administrator would serve for two years at an annual salary of $12,000.

The Senate measure, now being drafted by the Military Affairs Committee, would put administration of surplus war property in the hands of a board of eight, instead of a single administrator. Members would represent various phases of the national economy.

The House has been debating the surplus property bill a week now, making it look as though the Senate would get to its own measure and leave the settlement of differences to conference.

Re-employment benefits are contained in the Selective Service Act, but so far only about 25 per cent of all returning veterans have wanted to go back to the same jobs they left.

More Authority for Navy

Added authority for the Navy in disposing of surplus property was inserted into the Colmer bill by the House yesterday. The amendment makes the Navy the disposal agent for all surplus naval property, tying the Surplus Administrator's hands in this field.

Specific congressional authorization would be required for the sale, exchange, lease or transfer of any naval vessels, stations, establishment or facilities.

This restriction was enacted after Representative James W. Mott (R) of Oregon, pointed out that there was "nothing in the law to prevent 100 destroyers from being declared surplus and distributed to other nations.

Another Republican proposal written tentatively into the bill requires the disposition of surplus war property through regular channels of trade, rather than through direct retail sales.

Attempts to regulate prices of sales on the House floor failed.

No Wonder Navy Beans Lose Their 'Salty' Taste

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Navy, it developed yesterday at a Senate War Investigating Committee hearing, has found a simple method to prevent the accumulation of food surpluses.

"If we get too many cans of beans on hand," explained Rear Admiral T. Earle Hipp, "we simply serve more beans."

Flying China Looks to Them

Wide World

Chinese Plane Plant Executives

To descendants of the people who built the Great Wall of China, the mere building of a plant to manufacture airplanes was nothing at all. Here, B. S. Fong (left), President and General Manager of the all-Chinese China Aircraft Corporation, which will operate in the United States, looks over plans with Dr. Sengchiu Hu, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager. Dr. Hu was educated in China and the United States, and as an aeronautical engineer has had much experience with American companies. Plans for the new plane factory were first submitted to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in March, 1943.

Secretary Hull and Dulles Have Many Things in Common

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Cordell Hull, the Tennessee mountaineer, and John Foster Dulles, who lives in a white limestone home in Manhattan, speak the same language but in different accents.

Mr. Hull is Secretary of State under President Roosevelt. Mr. Dulles is putative Secretary of State, if G. O. P. candidate Thomas E. Dewey is elected. Mr. Dulles came to town today to see Mr. Hull.

The Dulles trip coincides with the tri-power Dumbarton Oaks conference. Though far subordinate to that in importance, the Dulles-Hull conferences, which are expected to start tomorrow, may decide whether—for almost the first time in American history—controversy over international affairs can be kept out of an American presidential election. From that point of view, and with the tragic memory of the League of Nations fight in mind, the Hull-Dulles talks may be very important indeed.

These talks will be aided by the striking similarity of the Hull-Dulles international objectives as expressed in the past. In broad outlines, both men stand for a postwar organization to preserve peace in which the United States will be a full partner.

Only Minor Differences

There are differences in detail, of course. Politics may stress these rather than the similarities. But to the observer who has followed tall, lean "Cord" Hull's long State Department record, and simultaneously the objectives of the suave, deaconish, competent Mr. Dulles, who headed the Federal Council of Churches' Commission on a just and durable peace, with its so-called "Six Pillars of Peace," the resemblance is striking. Isolationists would dislike either man about equally.

The Hull-Dulles meeting grows out of an aggressive statement by Dewey last week that he had received disturbing reports of the "cynical" purpose of Russia, Britain, the United States and China to ignore small nations.

The State Department denied, and Wendell Willkie pooh-poohed such reports, but Secretary Hull's invitation to confer "non-politically" with Governor Dewey on the subject followed and it brought the present trip of Mr. Dulles, as Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, to Washington.

Contrast in Types

The conversation will be a vivid contrast in types.

Cordell Hull was born in a Tennessee cabin, and some of his hill relatives still remember their first "store boughten" shoes with distaste. Mr. Dulles, on the contrary, had a grandfather who was Secretary of State for President Harrison, and his uncle was Robert Lansing, Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson.

Secretary Hull never had a bigger salary than his present $15,000; Mr. Dulles is rich, his clients are big corporations. Both men are lawyers, but whereas "Jedge" Hull was lucky to get a $2 hillbilly fee, the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, with Mr. Dulles as senior partner, is reputedly New York's wealthiest, with six floors on Wall Street.

Secretary Hull is tall and stooping, Mr. Dulles short and compact.

Both Are Idealists

But when all the differences are noted a striking similarity remains. Both men believe World War II must not be followed by cynical power politics, and both envision something roughly approximate to the League of Nations, with the United States playing its full share.

Long-Time Arsenal Workers Honored

Exceptional Civilian Service Awards are to be presented tomorrow to two civilian workers of the Watertown Arsenal from Brig. Gen. A. G. Gillespie, Commanding Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., it was announced at Watertown today by Arsenal officials.

The two men to be honored at the 4 p. m. ceremony, are Dr. Horace H. Lester, Physicist of the Laboratory, and Wallace B. Kennedy, Senior Superintendent of Production in the Carriage Division.

Dr. Lester, who has been at the Arsenal since 1922, lives in Cambridge, with Mrs. Lester. They have two children in the armed services, Second Lieut. William P. Lester and Ensign Louise H. Lester of the Spars.

Mr. Kennedy came to the Arsenal in 1925 and lives in Medford.

It was emphasized by the Arsenal that less than 100 such awards have been made among the hundreds of thousands of War Department civilian employees.

In addition to the honors to Dr. Lester and Mr. Kennedy, 69 employees, who have been at the Arsenola for 25 years or more, and 139 other employees who have been there 10 years or more, will be given recognition awards.

Col. John Mather, Commanding Officer, will present to the represenative of each group the War Department pin designating 25-year and 10-year service.

War Activities in New England

Bay State Wacs Praised

Filling important assignments at an Army base headquarters in England, 20 Bay State Wacs have received commendations from Brig. Gen. Charles O. Thrasher, Base Commander.

"Before the invasion the Wacs worked long hours, at exacting tasks which demanded accuracy and efficiency," General Thrasher stated. He added, "It is a great pleasure for me to commend the Wacs at this headquarters for the fine contribution they are making to the war effort."

Massachusetts Wacs include: Pfc. Catherine A. Kelley of Boston, Sergeant Alma C. Murphy of West Roxbury; Sergeant Lucy A. Silva of Bridgewater, Sergeant Anna J. Noonan of Dedham, Pfc. Nancy C. Wordell of Fall River, Pfc. Catherine R. Gleason of Framingham, Sergeant Gloria Pereira of Ludlow, Private Stanislawa N. Racki of Malden, Corp. Edith A. Ledwell of Medford, Corp. Gertrude C. Robinson of Medway, Staff Sergeant Leslie Bonney of North Scituate, Corp. Dorothy P. Whedon of Norwood, Sergeant Marion C. Keegan of Pittsfield, Corp. Vivian M. Okerfelt of Quincy, Staff Sergeant Doris L. Talbot of Roslindale, Corp. Ruth Somers of Saugus, Sergeant Helen O. Morrissey of Springfield, Staff Sergeant Alice S. Balchunas of Turners Falls, Corp. Juliette A. Belliveau of Waltham, Corp. Eleonora A. Fransson of Worcester.

Fliers Get Awards

Distinguished Flying Crosses have been awarded to five New Englanders according to a War Department announcement today. Serving with the Twelfth Air Force, the recipients from Massachusetts are: Capt. Paul G. Mathews of Weymouth and First Lieut. Henry B. Wightman of Winchester.

Three Connecticut fliers receiving the D. F. C. are Capt. Joseph E. Andreas of Bridgeport, Capt. Francis G. Jackman of Bristol and Second Lieut. James E. Horvath of Manchester.

Coconut Tree P. O.

A couple of New England Marines have a Coconut Tree Post Office, "Somewhere in the Pacific," under canvas and handling 2,000 air mail letters a day. Marine Sergeant Samuel R. Gay of Dorchester is in charge of the island Post Office, handling the mail, with Corp. Frederick L. Williamson of Plymouth, N. H., as assistant.

When pay day arrives, money orders amounting to as much as $12,000 in a single day are written. Two thousand hometown newspapers, V-mail and the sale of $3,000 a month in stamps and envelopes are other post office chores for the Marine postmen. Sometimes, says the postmaster, Marines receive mail from their homes 10,000 miles away within six days of posting.

Infantry Men Honored

Combat infantrymen have won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star Medal, according to today's War Department announcement which lists four New Englanders winning such honors.

Staff Sergeant Carleton Busher of Windsor, Vt., received the D. S. C. for action in New Georgia, the Solomons. Italian combat won the Silver Star medal for two Connecticut men, one of whom received the honor posthumously. Second Lieut. John Burtucco of Bristol won his at a river crossing action, and Private John Lazuk, who was killed, won his at the invasion of Italy on Sept. 9, 1943.

Private Rocco J. Antonelli of Revere, an automatic rifleman, during a severe enemy attack "rendered effective fire support" so that his platoon could withdraw and organize new defenses. This act, on the Italian front, won the Silver Star medal for the Bay State infantryman.

Rubber as a Term

The term rubber came into popular use in 1770 when an English artist observed the substance's capacity to erase pencil marks.

This Beauty Is Yours to Have

Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo is so mild. No alcohol, no free alkali! Just rich, pure, golden olive oil blended with the right proportion of coconut and castor oil to make a combination no single one of these oils can give alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

It builds up clouds of lather that rinse away dull film, grime, and dirt. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo—at your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 25 cents

LACO Genuine Castile SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • BALTIMORE, MD.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

Rogers Peet

Open Until 5:30 P. M. Closed Saturdays.

$45 is the "Clearance Magnet" that will draw pocketbooks to Rogers Peet today!

CLEARANCE
WINTER OVERCOATS
(Some Fall weights, too)
1269 were $65.00
1172 were $55.00
$45 now.

CLEARANCE
MEN'S SUITS
(Year 'round weights)
1211 were $65.00
1156 were $55.00
$45 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
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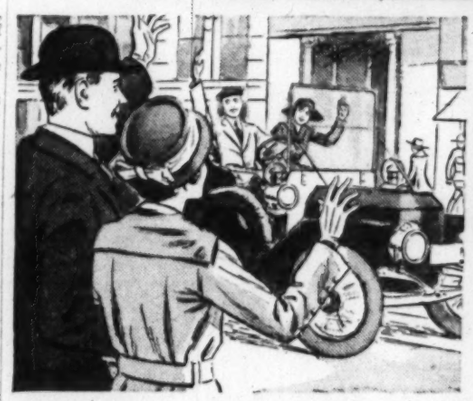
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.—New York 17, N. Y.
13th St. at B'way—New York 3, N. Y.
Warren St. at B'way—New York 7, N. Y.
Tremont St. at Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.

"Money burning a hole in your pocket, Bill?"

BILL: *"What do you mean, Mom? Say, we could use a car like that. May be a long time before they make new ones again."*

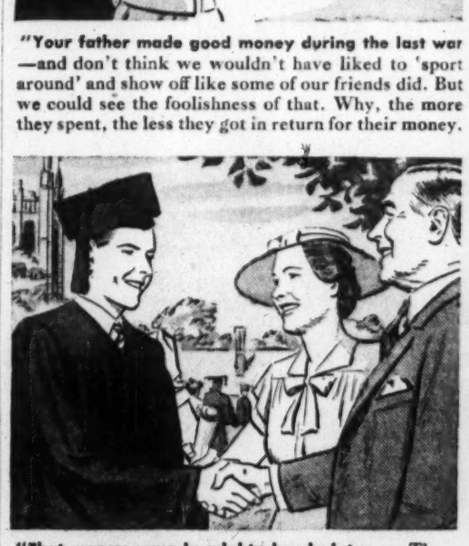
MOTHER: *"Why, Bill Griffin! Where'd you be today if your father and I had bought everything we thought we could use?"*



"Your father made good money during the last war—and don't think we wouldn't have liked to 'sport around' and show off like some of our friends did. But we could see the foolishness of that. Why, the more they spent, the less they got in return for their money.

"We confined ourselves to 'window shopping' only. In wartime, when things are scarce, the more you buy, the higher prices go—just like at an auction. Besides, whenever you buy something you don't need, someone else who *needs* it has to go without.

"Your father was too smart to 'blow in' the money he made. Every time someone we knew bought something extravagant, he'd buy an extra Liberty Bond: 'Sarah,' he'd say, 'to have real security, we've got to build it ourselves. And right now is our big opportunity.'



"That money came in mighty handy later on. Those Liberty Bonds put you through college—and because we had life insurance and savings, we were able to keep our home together during those lean years when your father started out in business for himself.

MOTHER: "Our government says to put your money into War Bonds, life insurance, and a savings account. Then you'll have the financial security you need."
BILL: "You're right, Mom. Guess I'll stick to busses—and stow away the difference!"

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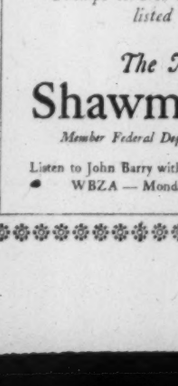

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'Last Stop' at Wilbur—'Song of Norway' in New York

Play by Irving Kaye Davis Has Its First Performance

By L. A. Sloper

Irving Kaye Davis' "Last Stop," which began a week's tryout at the Wilbur Theater Monday night, may be described as a comedy-melodrama. In spite of some good characterization and some amusing lines, it did not make a good impression on its first performance.

The reasons are clear enough. The comedy is drawn from the lives and misadventures of the inmates of a Home for Aged Women—certainly one of the least funny of subjects. The author himself seems to have felt uncomfortable about it, for he pauses at times to emphasize the pathos of their situation. This gesture, however, serves merely to underline the untimeliness of the comedy.

The melodrama, on the other hand, is thin and improbable, its development is clumsy, and the denouement is weak.

* * *

The play was not helped much on the opening night by the performance. The cast contains many famous names, and the director, Erwin Piscator, five years ago brought a formidable reputation from Germany to the United States. Nevertheless, many of the players were uncertain of their lines, and the pace was distressingly sluggish.

Mr. Davis asks us to believe that 45 years ago a wealthy young woman filched from the pockets of a man who had been accidentally killed her receipt for $5,000 in cash with which he had just paid off a mortgage; that she promptly foreclosed, and used the property as a Home for Aged Women; that her victim's daughter, Mrs. Haines, returns as an inmate and uncovers the ancient crime.

* * *

The motivation is feeble. The villainess, Catherine Chandler, is represented up to the last minute as completely unscrupulous, yet when she is exposed she makes her exit with the smug announcement that now she will find peace. The drunken handyman, who holds the key to the mystery, refuses to yield it to Mrs. Haines, who senses something wrong, until the very end; and the only reason for his sudden capitulation seems to be the necessity for ending the play.

Mrs. Haines' children are lay figures lacking either character or common sense. The scene of the exposure is dull, and everybody seems to be satisfied with restitution of the property, without other retribution for a particularly callous crime which has ruined several lives.

Minnie Dupree makes a very charming Mrs. Haines, gentle, fluttery, but determined. If she were more secure in her part, her performance would be still more effective. Grace Valentine distinguishes herself by the sharp edge of her delivery as a blunt Irishwoman. Enid Markey projects a pleasantly sentimental character, Eda Heineman defines an unimaginative housekeeper, and there are helpful performances by Daisy Belmore, Mary Perry, and Seth Arnold. Catherine Doucet is miscast as Miss Chandler; her comedy style does not transpose into the melodramatic. The single setting is redolent of the late Victorian period.

'Last Stop'

Wilbur Theater — Victor Hugo-Vidal presents "Last Stop," a new play by Irving Kaye Davis, staged by Erwin Piscator, setting by Sam Leve, costumes by Rose Bogdanoff. Week beginning Aug. 21, 1944. The cast:

Mrs. Shepard	Frederica Going
Mrs. Chubb	Enid Markey
Rev. Mr. Cummings	William Hughes
Mrs. Manning	Mary Gildea
Mrs. Hollister	Nell Harrison
Mrs. Miller	Daisy Belmore
Mrs. Smith	Laurie McVicker
Mrs. Dingman	Mary Perry
Mrs. Fitzpatrick	Grace Valentine
Mrs. Baldwin	Augusta French
Mrs. Mabledorr	Eda Heineman
Walter	Seth Arnold
Catherine Chandler	Catharine Doucet
Mr. Cook	Gregory Robins
Mrs. Anna Haines	Minnie Dupree
Howard Haines	Raymond Bailey
Isabel Haines	Mavis Freeman
Mary Stevens	Effie Afton
Mr. White	Robert Stewart
State Trooper	Clark Poth
Reporter	Alan Brock

Water Colors At Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester Art Museum has many friends who possess fine pictures and lend them graciously. They generally prefer to remain anonymous.

Currently there is a display of water colors. It is a striking little group of pictures by artists who are among the foremost in contemporary painting. While it is likely that some of these pictures were preparatory sketches, the majority are complete and final works. The cursory quality, the abrupt and summary method has been absorbed as an acceptable and bona fide manner of performance. Two centuries ago fanciers of album pictures would have turned most of these pictures down for incompleteness, and might have regarded the artists as charlatans.

Marc Chagall's aquarelles are no more than sprightly, fanciful miniatures. He was one of the first artists to break down completely the regulations of natural appearance. Shagall was a fantast (he still is) and he turned metaphor into fact, turned his world topsy turvy. He is always happy doing it, with bright colors, and a gleam in his eye; none of the lugubriousness of surrealism for him.

These little pictures go back to 1911, when they must have been very shocking to everyone except a little group of painters in Paris. Picasso was one of that group. There is a colossal head by Picasso, made in his classical phase. It is willfully solemn and laborious, looking hewn, not painted.

"Les Collines," by André Derain, shows the far-reaching influence of Paul Cézanne. Derain looked at the last efforts of Cézanne, when he had abandoned the thick impasto, the closely woven texture and acquired a masterly succinctness, relating everything, space, mass, rhythm, atmosphere, in a few relevant sweeps of the brush. The untouched areas of water color paper are eloquent.

Charles Demuth was an American who went the way of Paris, with circumspection. His water color reveals the fascination with planes, the desire to enunciate the lineaments that define planes in space. Today the picture looks like a building plus the scaffolding, or a new garment in which the basting stitches of manufacture have not been removed. His type of abstraction was one phase of modern development.

Charles Chapin's "Willows and Farm Buildings" shows the freedom of the modern artist to express himself rhapsodically, with no technical impediments to hold him up in his moment of inspiration. The Duncan Grant is a similar poetic outburst. The Zorach water colors are more carefully reasoned, but fresh and sparkling in effect.

The most captivating picture in this exhibition is the water color by John Marin. This American painter knows all the cerebral orientations of abstract paintings, but he also knows that he wishes to paint swiftly, intuitively, expressively, and he does. Who has made the blue sea, the cloudy sky, the salt air so exhilarating, so briskly atmospheric?

D. A.

Vandamm

Latest Heads of the Day Family

Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley as Father Day and Vinnie in the new company of "Life With Father," coming into the Colonial Monday.

Stage Notes

"Calico Wedding," which was scheduled to open at the Wilbur next Monday, has been indefinitely postponed, while changes are being made in the text. Lenore Corbett, of "Blithe Spirit" fame, heads the cast. This leaves "Life With Father," coming to the Colonial, the only opening next Monday. But Walter Hampden will begin a fortnight's engagement next Tuesday in Edward Caulfield's comedy, "Come Be My Love," at the Cambridge Summer Theater.

Herman Shumlin's first production this season will be "The Visitor," a melodrama by Kenneth White, dramatized from the novel of the same name by Leane Zugsmith and Carl Randau. It is to open in New York in October after a brief tour.

Leo G. Carroll will have the leading role in the stage version of "The Late George Apley," based by John P. Marquand on his own novel, with George S. Kaufman as assisting writer and stage director.

Fredric March will have the role of Major Joppolo in the stage version of "A Bell for Adano," to be produced in New York this autumn by Leland Hayward.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Colin Horsley (pianist). GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Cross Section. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSV, 9.61 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.76 meg., 25 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Operetta on Edvard Grieg Work of Musical Integrity

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Edwin Lester presents "Song of Norway," a new operetta based on the life and music of Edvard Grieg; musical adaptation and lyrics by Robert Wright and George Forrest; book by Milton Lazarus from a play by Homer Curran; orchestral and choral arrangements and musical direction by Arthur Kay; choreography and singing ensembles staged by George Balanchine; production designed by Lemuel Ayres, costumes executed by Walter J. Israel from designs by Robert Davidson; evening of Aug. 21, 1944, at the Imperial Theater.

This is work of dignity and musical integrity, with a good story that builds to a conclusion that takes on grandeur because of its apparent symbolism in relation to the present state of Norway, awaiting deliverance from the invader. This ending shows Grieg composing at last the "Song of Norway" to a poem written years before by his friend Rikard Nordraak.

Grieg sits at his piano in the house given to him by a grateful country, and is inspired at last to improvise a tone poem to his friend's words as read by Grieg's wife. As he plays, the voice of Rikard is heard leading a triumphant chorus, while the sentiment of a Norway first free, then bound (by the Nazis, or by winter, if you prefer) then finally freed, is mimed by the exquisitely accomplished Alexandra Danilova and others of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Anyway, it is good symbolism, particularly when a dozen mysterious male figures toss Danilova as if she were a boat on the crest of a stormy sea.

* * *

The first act, largely traditional in manner, taking place in 1860 in a town just outside Bergen, brings in a strong element of folk dancing and customs centering about Midsummer Eve traditions, with a peasantry singularly accomplished in terpsichore; and utilizes Grieg's "Norwegian Dance," "Nocturne," "Wedding in Troldhaugen," "'Twas a Lovely Eve in June," "Scherzo," "Mountaineers' Song," and "March of the Dwarfs," in arrangements that are felicitous as played under the well-considered, yet sparkling, direction of Arthur Kay. The act ends with Grieg going with an Italian opera singer, Louisa Giovanni, to play her piano accompaniments on a concert tour.

The second act passes from Copenhagen to Rome, and back to Norway, after Grieg has had enough of the sophisticated life of the concert stage, and has nearly become estranged from his wife.

These second-act scenes are done in the grand manner, reminding the observer of the best episodes in the recent New York revivals of "The Merry Widow" and "Rosalinda." The singing abilities of the company are exceptional. Mr. Balanchine has introduced one of his superior waltz spectacles, and for a ballet interlude there are Mme. Danilova, Frederic Franklin, and other able visitors from the Monte Carlo company to dance in the Chopiniana manner to "Solveig's Melody" and "Anitra's Dance," with a powerful bounding episode by men dancers to "Hall of the Dovre King." Mr. Franklin also, to fine effect, appears in two other episodes, as a dancing Italian waiter and a country fiddler.

* * *

Lawrence Brooks, a baritone who can act, gives a satisfying characterization of Grieg, striking truly each changing mood of his scenes throughout the evening. Robert Shafer as Rikard employs well an agreeable tenor and Helena Bliss is romantic and songful as Nin, afterward Mrs. Grieg, to whom falls the theme music of the operetta, "Ich Liebe Dich."

Irra Petina, both for her accomplished singing and her satirical comedy work, won perhaps the heartiest applause of the evening. Sig Arno provided most of the fun of the evening with his satirical portrait of the prima donna's husband. He and Walter Kingsford (Grieg's father) have a comic scene together that won applause.

Robert Bernard and Kent Edwards have several excellent humorous bits. Ivy Scott, as Grieg's mother, has two well liked solos. Louis Teicher was the admirable piano soloist of the evening's proceedings. Altogether the performance at the Imperial last evening was a memorable occasion, and was so greeted by a full house. A run of many months is indicated.

At Jacob's Pillow

Grace and Kurt Graff will be the guest artists at Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater Saturday afternoon, in what is announced as the final program of the season. Also participating in the performance will be Ted Shawn and Grant Mouradoff of the school faculty, Sam Steen, a former member of Shawn's Men's Group, and a choral speech group of 25 students.

Randolph Scott, Ruth Warrick and Ellen Drew will star in the only three Occidental roles in RKO Radio's "China Sky," screen version of the Pearl Buck novel.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and shorts. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People," Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Sims. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. "March of Time—Americans All." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Orpheum—"She's a Soldier Too," Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Paramount—"Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—"The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers, Leon Errol. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

State—"She's a Soldier Too," Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10.

South Station Theater—"Global Air Routes," "Travelogue," Comedy, Three Cartoons, National War News. Continuous.

Telpis—"Scotland," "Nesbitt's Immortal Blacksmith," "Golden Gloves Contests," "Arizona with Fitzpatrick," "Mexican Crafts," "Skiing," "Popular Science Review," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1, 4:25, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, G. Fitzgerald. "Hot Rhythm," Dona Drake, Robert Lowery. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

Regent: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Memphis Belle."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene, Anna Neagle. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

Coolidge Corner: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.

Cleveland Circle: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2, 8.

University: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 7, 9:21.

Park: "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Harry James, Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Four Feathers," C. Aubrey Smith. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 2:30, 8:15. "Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 3:40, 9:30.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "The Sky's the Limit," Joan Leslie, Fred Astaire. "Mad Ghoul."

MALDEN—Granada: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. 2:33, 5:41, 8:50. Selected Short Subjects.

Mystic: "They Made Me a Criminal," John Garfield, Ann Sheridan. 1:40, 7:30. "Man Power," Ed. G. Robinson, George Raft. 3:23, 9:23.

Strand: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 2:01, 8:50. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:52, 7:39.

Maplewood: "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 1:52, 7:52. "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 3:01, 9:01.

Orpheum: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 3:53, 9:20. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lanem, Jimmy Downs. 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Show Business," George Murphy, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.

Fellsway: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, R. Ryan. "The Whistler," Richard Dix.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "The Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

Alhambra: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Louise Albritton. "Call of South Seas," Janet Martin, Allan Lane.

Strand: "See Here, Private Harrerow," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. "Racket Man," Tom Neal.

Capitol and Ball Square: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Ed. G. Robinson. "Lady Let's Dance."

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:50, 8:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell. "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke.

Coolidge: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "The Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. "This Is America." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Marjorie Reynolds.

New President

Photo Visual Service

Dr. Harold Walter Stoke

Elected President of the University of New Hampshire. Formerly he was associated with the University of Wisconsin as Acting Dean of the Graduate School.

Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Aug. 22

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, Liberty 7968. (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m. Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, Tobias, North Station Club, Everett, Kope's, Esplanade Club, "on the River," between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.

Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m.

Photo developing class, 7:30 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Informal Party, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Language Instructions: Y. M. C. Union, French lessons, 8 p. m. Russian lessons, 9 p. m.

Square Dancing: Refreshments, Hostesses, Temple Place Club. No charge, 7:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. Admission 25 cents, 7:30 p. m. Swim, 25 cents.

Officers' Dance: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

"Cabaret Party": Ruggles Street Club. Prizes. Music by Crosson.

North End Union to End Play Season With Tableaux

North End Union in Boston will climax its summer play program with a series of tableaux on "This Is America," next Thursday afternoon and evening.

The early history of this country will be depicted at performances at 2 in the afternoon and 8 o'clock at night. No admission is to be charged, but attendance at the evening show will be by the showing of a war stamp. The program is being directed by Mrs. Martha Blume and a committee of assistants.

Need Is Shown To Get Youth Back in School

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping youth in school is the joint responsibility of the parents, the school, and the community, in the opinion of Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser of Springfield, President of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

Continuing the education which will make them intelligent citizens capable of meeting postwar needs is the greatest contribution our boys and girls can make to their country, she declared in an interview today.

The Massachusetts P. T. A., she said, believes there is sufficient manpower and womanpower in the nation to meet the wartime demands of labor without calling upon high-school boys and girls, and it has been endeavoring to rouse public opinion to insist that youth stay in school.

Mrs. Dresser sees a need for more counseling and placement service in our school system—"a service that will help our boys and girls decide whether to leave school for work and one that will assist them in finding suitable part-time jobs."

She also believes that industry's co-operation is needed along with protective measures which will prevent the premature employment of young people.

Convinced that democracy more than any other form of government depends upon trained and intelligent citizens, the Massachusetts P. T. A., she declared, is joining whole-heartedly in the State and national go-to-school drive. It can do much, she thinks, to martial public opinion in support of the campaign. She has always looked upon the P. T. A. as a bridge over which travels the knowledge that helps build the favorable public opinion which is essential to the success of any movement.

Belmont Man Wins Prize

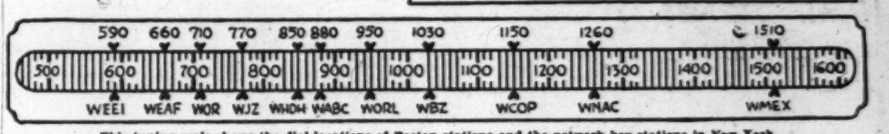
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22—Chester G. Bragaw, Jr., of Belmont, Mass., trainee in the Naval College Training Program at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was awarded the $50 Macfarlane Prize at the commencement exercises yesterday at Rensselaer.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Irish Melodies
3:15	Tena and Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	land Indians baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"; sk	land Indians baseball	News service
4:00	Chas. Peller; Mel-	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	land Indians baseball	Chick Webb's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Western Rambler"	"Young Widder Brown"	land Indians baseball	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Off the Record"
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventure of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950	American Soviet Council	"Front Page Farrell";	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	E. C. Hill; R. Stout	Newscast	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 W Shirer	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Land of the Lost"	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	James Melton, tenor
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"The Land of the Lost"	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert and Sullivan
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	Wave Parade: Wm Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	"Big Town"; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	"Big Town"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	"Return of Nick Carter"	Silly Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Theater: "There's	Ranson Sherman's Show	A Date With Judy"; sk	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Always Juliet"; New	Ranson Sherman's Show	A Date With Judy"; sk	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00	Burns & Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Van Johnson, gst	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey;	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	"Artentine Diary"	"Bretton Woods"; Sec.	"Music Hour"
10:00	Symphony Orch.;	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	H Morgenthau, Jr. con	News service
10:15	B. Herrmann, con.	George Hicks Reports	Comedy Show	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"This Is France"
10:30	J. E. Slater, talk	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde: Block and	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle; Frank Buck	Sully; Johnny Johnson	Music; Weather	Shep Field's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Cab Calloway's Or.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Sidney Shallett, news	World News Roundup;	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Wally Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Fishermen's program	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Dramatic sketch	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	"Changing World"	Church in the Wildwood	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Music; Listen Milady	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk	"Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	Red Cross; V. Lopez Or.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music; News
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Dramatic sketch	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; OPA talk	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter

Nazis Battered in North-South France

Continued from Page 1

300,000 Germans had been put out of action in western France since June 6.

The Argentan-Falaise pocket is yielding at least 100,000 Germans captured, killed, or wounded, according to best available information. The American Third Army in 21 days of vast, speedy flanking operations accounted for more than 100,000 more. As many more were eliminated earlier in Normandy.

The American Third Army moved northwestward along the looping Seine from its bridgehead at Mantes-Gassicourt, 25 miles from Paris, bringing in the eastern arm of the pincers upon German Army remnants stumbling back to the Seine and seeking to escape by ferries, small boats, and even swimming.

Canadian, British, and American armies striking eastward in this enveloping push gained up to 10 miles.

Heavy fighting was reported in the Paris area. United States Forces met heavy resistance at Etampes, 27 miles south of Paris.

Berlin announced evacuation of both Etampes and Malesherbes, 36 miles below Paris, and 14 southwest of the American bridgehead across the Seine at Fontainebleau. The Germans said probing thrusts in the Orleans area southwest of Paris were checked.

Orléans was under shellfire, and there was fighting at Rambouillet, 22 miles southwest of Paris.

Since June 6, the Allies have counted 700 destroyed enemy tanks behind their lines, and 500 damaged ones. Others remain to be tallied.

As the new pincers began clamping shut, a British staff officer asserted, "The back of the German Army is broken."

Front dispatches declared the enemy was so disorganized he had been unable to make any coordinated stand or launch strong counterthrusts.

The United States Third Army was moving slowly westward and northward from the bridgehead at Mantes 25 miles northwest of Paris. Here it could strike also above the Seine into the rocket-gun Pas-de-Calais coast.

The Canadian First Army advanced four to 10 miles on a broad front between the sea and Argentan, and Belgium units took Cabourg on the Dives Estuary, 16 miles across water from Le Havre. Dutch fought in the outskirts of Houlgate, British troops, gaining 10 miles, seized Gace, 15 miles east of Argentan. The American First Army also was pounding in toward the Seine.

Brazilian Force Joins Fifth Army in Italy

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 22

The Brazilian Expeditionary Force under Gen. João Batista de Moraes Mascaren has become a part of the Fifth Army in Italy, it has been announced.

It was thus clear that the Brazilians will not for the present participate in the French operations.

The Fifth Army front on the banks of the Arno in the Tyrrhenian coastal area has been comparatively quiet for the past two weeks.

Marne River:

Yanks Near Site Of Famous Battles

American soldiers now are approaching the Marne River area, scene of two decisive battles in World War I, in one of which the fathers of the present doughboys played a big part in halting the final German drive and launching an offensive that ended in Germany's defeat.

Yank armored columns already have pushed across the Seine River at Fontainebleau. This is about 30 miles from the region in which the French and British, aided by the famous "taxicab army," in September, 1914, halted a German drive which carried to within 17 miles of Paris. The crossing site is 55 miles from Belleau Wood and Château-Thierry, where in June and July, 1918, Americans took the measure of veteran German troops in the Second Battle of the Marne.

South France:

Allies Encircle Nazis in Toulon

French troops of the Seventh Army have fully encircled Toulon by land, cutting the last escape route for German garrison forces still resisting inside the fixed fortifications of the big Mediterranean naval base, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

While an Allied naval armada offshore and land batteries on the north hurled shells against enemy strong points, the French infantrymen advanced through the outskirts of the Southern France port in house-to-house fighting.

American troops meanwhile swept steadily westward well to the northwest of Toulon in a drive which, unless halted, soon will isolate Marseille, France's second city. French forces were within eight miles of Marseille on the east.

Still other American spearheads on the east reached points 60 miles inland, and Headquarters announced that the Allied grip on Southern France now had been expanded to more than 2,000 square miles—an area more than double that of the beachheads late last week.

A substantial extension of Allied territory was reported on the north, with American troops capturing the towns of St. Julien and Barreme in the Basses Alps, 35 and 43 miles northwest of Cannes.

Encirclement of Marseille appeared to be a matter of hours. From the last announced point of advance west of Aix-en-Provence, the Americans needed to strike less than a dozen miles southwest to get astride the coastal roads west of the big port.

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch in an order of the day to all his Seventh Army declared:

"The enemy in our area is perplexed and stunned. Except for his coastal defense forces he is in full retreat.

"I therefore call upon every officer and every man, regardless of fatigue or possible shortages of food and equipment, for uninterrupted continuation of their maximum energy and endurance so that the enemy may not have time to recover.

"Reject every temptation which could possibly interfere with this crucial duty. The opportunity for a decisive result is in front of us and we must and will move with the utmost speed and effectiveness."

After occupying the important communications center of Aix-en-Provence, 15 miles due north of Marseille, American Doughboys still were charging on and by midday Aug. 21 were two miles along the road to the west.

This spearhead and the French thrust on Marseille from the East—a drive which already had passed through Aubagne—were steadily setting up a trap for the Germans remaining in that French city, second only to Paris in size.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Storms Across Bug River

Russian troops have stormed across the Bug River northeast of Warsaw in a grave new flanking threat in the prolonged siege of the Polish Capital and battled hastily mustered German reserves on the west bank of the River.

The forcing of the Bug, which flows into the Vistula 28 miles above Warsaw, posed a threat to cross the larger river. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's regrouped and reinforced group of armies pushed two Russian columns toward the confluence of the streams. He pushed ahead against furious German counterattacks from 50 recaptured villages in what appeared to be the most serious threat to Warsaw in nearly two weeks.

An Izvestia dispatch from "northeast of Praga," the industrial eastern suburb of the Polish Capital, said the Germans had introduced a new tank division from Italy and several divisions from other sectors, including Germany itself.

Nazi counterattacks were reported strongly supported by their air force, by large concentrations of artillery, and by groups of 100 to 120 tanks which came in "wave after wave, 10 or 12 times a day," Izvestia said.

Another and growing threat to Warsaw was in the Sandomierz region across the Vistula 100 to 110 miles southeast. The survival of only 1,500 prisoners, with the final killing of 12,000 in the Sandomierz trap where three divisions were encircled, was considered confirmation of the great shrinkage in Hitler's divisions.

The German communiqué said strong Russian tank and infantry forces were on the offensive in Romania, attacking southwest of Tiraspol and between the Prut and Sereth Rivers.

Red Star, in a dispatch datelined "At the German Border," where the Russians last week reached the frontier river Szeszuppe, said:

"The enemy is dislodged from his last lines. We repulsed him beyond the river on the other side of the border. Scores of villages have been burned to ashes by the Germans and the liberation of hundreds of Soviet citizens who escaped their captors and hid in the forests has taken place. Now the population moves eastward."

There was no official announcement that the Red Army actually had crossed the East Prussian frontier. The Red Star dispatch, however, strongly suggested this.

The United States military mission announced that since the beginning of shuttle bombing, 119 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in operations ending at American bases in the Soviet Union.

The Germans have won back a land connection with two battered Baltic armies, isolated for three weeks in Estonia and Latvia, but advices reaching Moscow indicated the enemy may use the corridor for an escape attempt to East Prussia rather than reinforcement.

The enemy's Baltic breakthrough was announced in the Russian midnight communiqué. It said that under a hail of German tank and infantry attacks, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's troops withdrew "to more favorable positions" after abandoning Tukums, where they plunged to the sea 33 miles west of Riga on Aug. 1.

There was no letup, however, in Red Army pressure on the enemy's 20 or more imperiled north Baltic divisions, variously estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 men.

Italy:

Allies Clear Nazis From Florence

Florence has been completely occupied by Allied troops and Eighth Army patrols now are pushing out beyond the famed art center's northern outskirts, Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander's headquarters announced.

Explaining the delay in ousting the last enemy opposition from the northern edges of Florence, the Allied Command said:

"Had troops of the Eighth Army forced their way into the city before the enemy had been compelled to withdraw from the town by our continued pressure on his flanks, street fighting would inevitably have broken out. By skill and patience, the city has fallen into our hands and extensive damage, apart from demolitions effected by the enemy, has been avoided."

"Unless the enemy decides to engage the city with long-range artillery fire, the city will rapidly return to normal and full assistance will be brought to the inhabitants by the AMG.

"When the time is ripe, Allied armies will continue their advance, relieved to know that the city has been spared irreparable damage."

Aside from brisk patrol clashes and artillery duels, the only active sector of the Italian front continued to be the Adriatic area.

Robot Bombs:

Heavy Attack Hits England

With Allied armies racing toward robot-launching sites in the Pas-de-Calais region, the Germans yesterday hurled one of the heaviest daylight attacks since the first weeks of the flying-bomb assaults on London and Southern England.

Throughout most of the day, the enemy sent the flying bombs across the Channel, capitalizing on the "soupy" weather that hid the robot roosts from grounded Allied bombers.

Heavy ack-ack fire, including some rockets, met the robots at the coast and the gunner' score was good. Over one coastal area they shot down two in a couple of minutes.

The bombs that got through, though, wrecked houses, stores and busses—but in only one place was there a heavy toll.

The heavy raids started during the night after a lull of some 10 hours probably caused by German inability to move bombs to the sites over their battered transportation lines.

Japan:

Cabinet Studies Superfort Raids

The Superfortress raids on the Japanese homeland Aug. 20 were the main topic of discussion at a meeting of Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet Aug. 22, the Tokyo Radio announced in a radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Reports on the raids, in which Japan was hit day and night blows, were given by War Minister General Sugiyama, Home Affairs Minister Shiego Odachi, and Munitions Minister Ginjaro Fujimara, the radiocast said.

At the same time, another Japanese radiocast quoted the Tokyo newspaper Asahi as speculating that the Superfortresses which made the raids might have taken off from bases in India, refueled at Chengtu in China's Szechwan Province and then flown on to Japan.

"The journal pointed out," the radiocast went on, "that the group of bases centering around Chengtu has lost its former characteristic as a home base and has taken on the appearance of a relay base for raids against Japan by the 20th Bomber Command, whose B-29 mainstays are in India."

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has appealed for the support of Japanese subjugated people of the Far East and reiterated that the Government is determined to "fight the war out" in collaboration with "other Axis powers."

Mr. Shigemitsu, according to a Domei radiocast recorded by the FCC, declared:

"It is the aim of our enemies to hold Asia in permanent bondage and exploit it indefinitely by destroying Japan—the banner bearer of Asia. In the past, they have attempted to throttle Japan economically. Today they are trying to subjugate Japan—nay, East Asia itself—by force of arms. Japan has risen to defend herself and East Asia. For East Asia this is a war of life or death which we are compelled to fight for our own existence and independence."

Pacific:

44,956 Japanese Killed on 3 Isles

Japan's futile defense of Guam, Saipan and Tinian cost it 44,956 troops killed—10 times as many as the Americans lost.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the new total on Aug. 21 in reporting new fatalities in continued mop-up operations on the three captured Marianas Islands.

The Pacific Fleet Commander also reported new bomber strikes from the Kurile to the Molucca Islands were without aerial opposition. The raids included record blows at Halmahera and Boeroe Islands in the Moluccas.

In fighting through Aug. 17, a total of 4,470 Yanks had fallen to secure the captured Marianas Islands. A total of 20,345 American wounded and 721 missing also was reported. Admiral Nimitz said 981 additional Japanese had been killed on the three islands.

India-Burma:

Allied columns advancing along the Tiddim Road have penetrated five miles inside western Burma without contacting the fleeing Japanese and all indications point to a major enemy withdrawal, Allied Headquarters in Ceylon declared.

China:

Japanese troops have launched an attempted enveloping movement against Chinese in the area of the enemy-held Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang, and were engaged by the defenders 18 and 25 miles northwest of the city, the Chinese High Command announced.

South of Hengyang, the Chinese recaptured several points on the outskirts of the Japanese-held railway town of Leiyang, below which the Chinese have put up a determined stand to stem the enemy drive down the railway.

Russian Front Erupts Again

By a Staff Artist

Trapped Nazis Reopen Escape Corridor

Black arrows show where Russian troops are pushing new or old drives against Nazi strong points. White arrow indicates point at which Nazi counterattacks have reopened a corridor through which their trapped armies in the Baltic States may be able to escape to East Prussia.

Nazis Stiffen Resistance In North France

Continued from Page 1

been decimated to probably 12, with 4,000 men apiece, one correspondent estimating that not more than 100,000 Nazis are left in Northern France, with their backs to the Seine. SHAEF confirms 25,000 taken in the pocket, while the Canadians captured 3,800, the biggest haul, yesterday.

The Canadian First Army is making good progress toward Le Havre along the coast despite low visibility and stubborn rear-guard actions.

Despite progress toward the Pas-de-Calais area, Allied Headquarters are not holding out optimistic forecasts of imminent capture of the robot launching areas.

In fact, Allied airmen report seeing squadrons of 30 to 40 German planes around Paris and is regarded as some indication that the Luftwaffe is beginning to commit more planes to the battle of France. If so, Allied Air Forces are prepared to destroy whatever remains of this stricken eagle despite the last-minute use of rocket and jet-propelled airplanes.

What Will Nazis Do?

Decision day for the Luftwaffe certainly is at hand, officials declare. There are two schools of thought regarding what the Germans will do: One viewpoint is that the armies marching in on Germany will find a couple of thousand planes waiting for the final defense of the homeland; the other viewpoint is that before the lowlands are reached, the Germans will begin to risk the remaining air force.

At the beginning of the Normandy campaign there was considerable westerly shifting of Nazi day-fighters, especially to the Paris area. Then the movement was reversed as Paris was threatened and the Luftwaffe lost excellent airdromes in the Chartres, Orleans, and Paris area.

The Germans still retain good airfields north of the Seine, useable if the Luftwaffe returned in force to battle.

The Germans also still possess a formidable night-fighter force despite the heavy pounding of German night bases a week ago. But while this compels the British Bomber Command to be prepared for stiff fighting whenever invading the Reich, these night-planes are unable to accomplish serious harm to the invading Allied land armies.

Partition of Germany Proposed By British Conservative Bloc

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The breakup of Prussia and division of Germany into 10 separate states, with effective reparations and economic control, have been proposed in a memorandum issued by a postwar policy group of 39 Conservative Members of Parliament and Peers.

They proposed to reduce Prussia by partition from a population of 39,000,000 to 13,000,000 and forbid, under threat of economic penalties, any attempt to recreate another centralized Reich under Prussia's domination.

Other states they advocated were Rhineland, Westphalia, Hesse, Hanover, Württemberg, Schleswig-Holstein, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and the old Hanseatic League towns of Northern Germany.

The group, members of Prime Minister Churchill's party, suggested that Germany's means of production and raw materials should be transferred to or controlled by the United Nations to repair war damage and help rehabilitate European economy. They also would quota Germany's ships, trucks and rolling stock, and ban all aircraft.

Effects Weighed

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuter)—Two leading British newspapers, the Liberal Manchester Guardian and the Conservative Yorkshire Post, have found something to criticize in the memorandum of the postwar policy group of Conservative members of Parliament that Germany be split up into autonomous regions and its economic life vigorously restricted.

The Yorkshire Post said: "As a means of putting an end to the dangerous dominance of Prussia, the Conservative project has attractions, but is it likely in fact to achieve the results desired?

"Might it not make the restoration of a united Reich a cause to which young Germans would fanatically devote themselves and is it certain that Britain would remain willing indefinitely to maintain the strict military supervision which might be necessary to prevent the fragments of Germany from at least entering into a close working alliance?

"Throughout the tasks of peacemaking it will be essential to remember that the most immediately convenient measures may not be those which will best stand the test of time."

The Manchester Guardian declared that the demand for the break-up of Germany "has so little to recommend it that it is not likely to have much importance."

Referring to the second point of the memorandum that Germany's economic life be restricted, the newspaper said: "By the signing of the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Churchill pledged the Government and the country to 'endeavor with due respect to their existing obligations to further enjoyment by all states great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.'

"And though Mr. Churchill subsequently stated that the charter did not apply to Germany 'as a matter of right,' it is quite clear that he did not refer to this clause which specifically mentions the 'vanquished.'

"This isn't right, for our duty must be not only to teach Germany that war does not pay (if that is possible), but to teach her that peace does pay. Enforced poverty will only make the German people regret the relative prosperity of the Third Reich."

Cardinal Maglione

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Luigi Cardinal Maglione, who passed on last night in Naples, was Papal Secretary of State.

He had been Papal Secretary of State since 1939. Previously he had served as Papal Nuncio in Paris and Switzerland.

Mentioned as possible successors to Cardinal Maglione are Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, formerly of the State Secretariat and now Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities; Monsignor Domenico Tardini, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs in the State Secretariat; Monsignor Alfredo Ottaviani, formerly State Undersecretary, and Monsignor Filippo Bernardini, Papal Nuncio in Switzerland and nephew of the late Secretary of State, Pietro Cardinal Gasparri.

How Can Hitler Delay Defeat? Even Retreat Hastens Doom

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—With Paris almost outflanked and the line of the Seine turned, what can Hitler do to stave off defeat a little longer?

He can retreat fighting on every front back to the boundaries of the Reich, scorching the earth as he goes. He must at all costs avoid a running fight on any front. That way lies quick disaster.

The only way to retreat and avoid a running fight is to take up a series of rear-guard positions. For that purpose, natural obstacles must be selected which will compel the Allies to halt at each and go through an elaborate process of deployment for battle.

River Defense

On the Western Front, therefore, I expect to see the Germans—once they leave the Seine—retire to the Somme and hold on there until that river, too, is forced and retreat to the Meuse becomes necessary.

There can be no question of holding any long continuous line, because Hitler hasn't the men.

It is doubtful if he now controls 50 divisions in the whole of France—of which 28 now are but shattered remnants of the Seventh Army, 12 from the Pas-de-Calais area probably are holding bridgeheads on the Seine to help their Broken comrades there, and about nine are all that Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz has in the South to stem the advance of the Allies from the Mediterranean Coast.

With such slim forces, Hitler can only hope to deny the river crossings to his pursuers for limited periods, and I suggest that when the Russians once more get into their stride, he will adopt similar tactics on the Eastern front, withdrawing to the line of the River Oder.

Field Marshall Albert Kesselring will have to get out of Italy quickly unless he is content to rely solely on supply lines running to Germany east of Switzerland.

In the old days, such contraction of fighting fronts would have enabled a country to hold out a long time provided its larder had been carefully stocked beforehand. But in modern war, such contraction offers closer airfields to the enemy, and in this case to an enemy which has gained complete air supremacy.

Further, modern fighting is largely mechanized, and this requires oil. When Germany contracts, it will leave its natural-oil supplies outside, while its storages inside and its synthetic plants already have been badly crippled by Allied bombing.

The war has developed into the battering of an already half-beaten foe, and it is only a question of how long a deluded people will be content to suffer in a hopeless cause.

Already German generals have shown there are many in high places who are gravely discontented, but their revolt was ill timed. It now is a race between the breaking of the Nazi army morale and that of the home front. I trust the Army will be the first to break, so there can be no repetition of the fallacious legend that the German Army is unbeatable.

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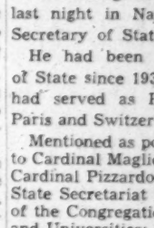

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Burwood House, Caxton Street
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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Free French Women Auxiliaries Close Behind Invading Armies

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American observers visiting liberated France have been deeply impressed by the important relief work done by Free French women's organizations behind the battle lines. As soon as the Germans are driven from French towns and villages, as soon as the Allied military and the Free French civil administrators have taken over, teams of smartly dressed and well disciplined Women Auxiliaries are moving in to bring help to the wounded civilians and to distribute food to the needy.

The psychological effect on the battle-shocked civilian population is perhaps even greater than the amount of actual help. The French feel that the French women in uniform represent Fighting France.

Eight Groups Active

So far, eight groups of French Women Volunteers, commanded by Captaine Claude de Rothschild, a member of the famous bankers' family, have been sent out by the headquarters in London. But as the Allied armies are pushing toward Paris, liberating new French territory, other women teams are rapidly fitted out and sent to the Continent.

The French women and girls who returned to their native land were deeply moved. Many of them had left the soil of France many years ago; others had made their escape under the most dangerous conditions. Many of them wept when again they were in France. "They were," a report added, "greeted by children who showered them with flowers. The old people kissed them on both cheeks, saluting the return to France of gallant women."

However, their emotion did not prevent the French Women Volunteers from going into action almost immediately. As soon as their relief centers were established, they took over the organization of refugee camps, they set up maternity centers, and participated in the distribution of food among the civilians and especially among the French children.

Plight of People

Conditions in liberated Normandy were appalling. Entire inhabited places have been virtually wiped out, all houses in ruins, and food stocks destroyed, and the population living in the fields, in caves, and in holes. Thousands of people had had no meal for several days. Parents were looking for their children and many children had lost their entire families through air and land bombardment. The Germans, moreover, before leaving, had applied a scorched-earth policy and had executed a large number of innocent people.

The French Women Volunteers have been helpful in establishing contact between members of scattered French families. The refugee centers, directed by the teams, have become the most important meeting place for the civilian population. The women's volunteer groups work independently of the Allied military forces but they have established close co-operation with the Civil Affairs Officers of the Allied armies. In the organization of the refugee centers the French Volunteers do all kinds of jobs: they serve as ambulance drivers, cooks, secretaries, nurses. They lead the same hard life as the Allied soldiers who fight for the liberation of France.

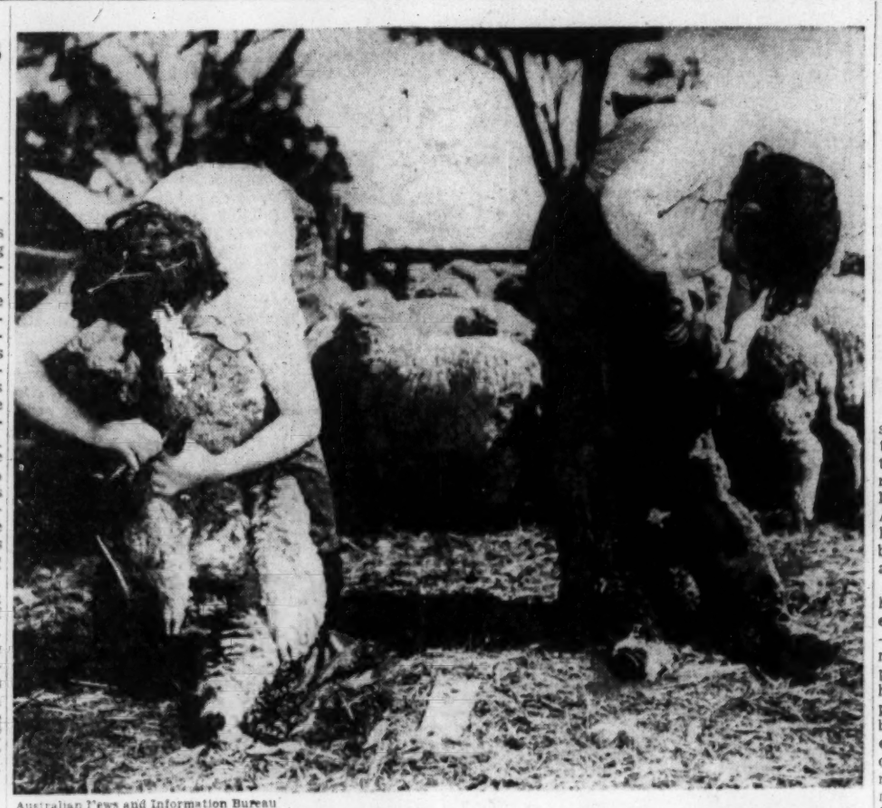
It is, however, obvious that the relatively small force of French Women Volunteers, organized in London and Algiers by the Fighting French, will be insufficient to carry out the tremendous task of organizing relief work in liberated France. According to the latest information, the number of the French Women Auxiliary Army in Great Britain and in Algiers is more than 2,000.

Liberated Women to Help

Many of the French Women Volunteers, moreover, are attached to the regular French Army, fighting in Italy, where they perform military duties. Even the obligatory mobilization of all unmarried or childless French women between 18 and 45 years in Algiers will not fill the gap.

The leaders of the French Women Auxiliary Forces, therefore, intend to widen their ranks by the incorporation of thousands of French women and girls in the liberated territories. During the period of German occupation, the women of France have been well prepared to take on their shoulders the charge of organizing public relief. Since the departure of their fathers, husbands, brothers, the women have been the heads of the families. Many of them have played an important role in the underground resistance.

In a near future, the French women underground organizations will probably merge in the militarily organized Free French Women Auxiliary Force, which is likely to become the backbone of the women's organizations in liberated France. The French Women Volunteers play, and will increasingly play, a leading part among the groups which contribute to the restoration of public health and sanity in the exhausted country.



Australian News and Information Bureau

Land Army girls shearing sheep at a station (farm) in Australia. Women of the Sheepskin Vest Committees in Australian cities are doing their bit in the war by making sheepskin vests, gauntlets, and earmuffs for men in the armed forces out of skins from these ranches

Garments Made Of Sheepskin For Soldiers

Here's another letter from an Australian mother to her daughter in America—the third which has appeared on this page within the past year, giving an informal picture of Australian women's wartime activities. For those unfamiliar with Australian terms, a "station" is a ranch and a "grazier" is a farmer.

Sydney, N. S. W.

Today was my day at the Sheepskin Vest Committee. In the last three months our little band of ten ladies, working each day, has made 3,000 vests, over 1,000 gauntlets, and 80 shoes for the Navy and Air Force. Just now we are being held up waiting for 5,000 skins to be tanned. The manpower shortage is the trouble.

You probably know that we have a sheep in Australia for every person you have in America—130 million, and that wool and mutton are two of our chief exports. One of the things this war has taught us is the value of the pelts for warmth. When the war broke out the Country Women's Association decided to concentrate on making warm garments from sheepskins for our men, and so our Sheepskin Vest Committee was formed.

Skins After Shearing

It was found that in most cases the graziers could not afford to donate the skin of a sheep with full-grown wool, on account of wool value. After experimenting, the committee found it was necessary to get the skins after the sheep were shorn, or with not more than six weeks' growth on them. The next difficulty was the tanning of the skins. It was discovered that when the skins were tanned, they were too hard to be comfortable; also in the last war sheepskin vests had been a harbor for vermin.

The Department of Agriculture experimented with different tanning processes, and eventually found one which turned out a beautiful soft skin.

An appeal was made to the graziers for the skins of any sheep killed on the stations from shearing until six weeks after shearing, and in nine months the committee received 40,000 skins. Some of these are called ration skins, as they are from the lambs which are given to the station hands as rations for food. Of third-grade quality, these pelts were always thrown away or burnt before.

The sheep farmers became interested and enthusiastic about the project, and took the trouble to dry the pelts carefully in the shade, rolling them to prevent them from cracking. The Government provided free rail transportation to Sydney, where the skins were tanned at cost price.

Two Skins to a Vest

It takes two skins to make a vest. The back is cut from one skin and the two fronts from the other. The vests are made with a long back, but the fronts are cut short to give the wearer easier access to his accoutrements. The vests are made with a double-breasted effect and are tied with two tapes which allow the men to discard them quickly in an emergency.

From the trimmings we make huge mittens, some with thumbs and some without, ear caps, hospital slippers and soles for shoes. The wool is shaved off the pieces that are too small to use, and made into pads and for filling quilts for air-raid victims.

The baby shoes I make are most popular. They were seen by a corporal from Chicago the other day, who asked me if I would make him three pairs to send home to three new nieces, so I sent them along in a few days and believe they were much admired. I wanted to make a vest for Tom who is now in Moscow, but was told the skins we use are not nearly warm enough for a Russian winter. Apparently only wool three or four inches long is warm enough for their winters. How Arctic they must be!

Our object is to provide every Australian Air Force trainee in Canada and every sailor with a sheepskin vest, gauntlets, and earmuffs.

Bulgar 'Peace Mission' Stirs Yugoslav-Greek Misgivings

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—The peace mission in which Nicholas Moushanov is believed to be engaged, on the heels of a speech by Premier Ivan Bagrianov in which he said he did not want to hazard Bulgarian lives, has aroused certain misgivings in Greek and Yugoslav circles. There is some apprehension lest the Allied "Big Three" should overlook what the Bulgarians have done in Macedonia and South Serbia.

These circles stress that the Bulgarians not only should be expected to cease helping Germany and to withdraw their armed forces from the territory of their neighbors, but also should make retribution for the cruelties they have practiced against the local populations.

The Greeks say in this connection that the Bulgarians have massacred or driven out inhabitants of whole districts, burnt dozens of villages, prevented the use of the Greek language in the schools, and starved as well as pillaged the population.

However, there is definite evidence of a reduction of the shipment of goods to Germany.

Bozhilov Cabinet Blamed

This point, the Bagrianov Government, ever since it came to power, has blamed its predecessor, the Bozhilov Cabinet, for having reduced the economic conditions of the country to complete chaos.

There also have been serious complaints of too much being exported to Germany, leaving insufficient for the Bulgarian consumer. Also it is alleged that no fats have been imported for a prolonged period, although Bulgarian production is inadequate.

Mainly as the result of economic chaos, but also because of the unpopularity of the Bozhilov Government's foreign policy of supporting Germany against the Bulgarians' traditional friend Russia, there have been widespread Partisan activities throughout the country.

About-Face by Cabinet

When the Bagrianov Government came to power, it announced its intention of liquidating the Partisans with the utmost severity. But at the end of July, there was a complete volte face and the Government ordered local authorities to cease reprisals against families of Partisans and promised to release political internees and to introduce an amnesty bill in Parliament.

As the Partisans tended to make common cause with Yugoslav and Greek similar groups, the Bagrianov volte face in internal affairs is held to be tantamount to a significant change in foreign policy, especially when coupled with the contemplated reduction, if not cessation, of exports to Germany.

But Bulgarian divisions still are on Greek and Yugoslav territory and the territory claimed for "Greater Bulgaria" still reaches as far as Lake Ohrida and Albania.

The Greeks and Serbs who have suffered under Bulgarian rule still are uncompensated.

Greek and Yugoslav authorities hope this will not be forgotten.

Military Reading Liberalized In Bill Signed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed yesterday the soldier vote law amendments relaxing restrictions on the dissemination of political news and opinion among members of the Armed Services.

Sponsors said the effect of the amendments would be to open the way for sale and distribution through Army Post Exchanges and Navy Stores of any newspapers, magazines and books in general circulation among civilians—within the limits of available transportation.

In the case of radiocasts, the only limitation applied is that if political speeches are rebroadcast to troops over Government-operated stations equal time shall be allowed to any political party having a presidential candidate in six or more states.

Impartial Movies

Motion pictures generally available to the public may be shown without restriction, but shall be selected in an "impartial and nonpartisan" manner.

If transportation space problems require a selection of books and other publications, the new bill directs that the choices shall be made in "some impartial manner" prescribed by the Army and Navy, such as a preference poll among troops or recommendations of expert committees.

Left in the antipropaganda section of the act is a ban against propaganda material paid for by Government funds. It applies to any Government-financed printed matter, film or radio presentation which "when considered in its entirety, contains political propaganda obviously designed to affect the result" of the presidential or congressional elections.

Taft's Criticism

The War Department had interpreted the language of the original act to prohibit the distribution, at Government expense or through Army Stores, of numerous books and magazines and some newspapers containing political opinion.

The amendments were drafted by Senator Theodore H. Green (D) of Rhode Island in collaboration with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and Army and Navy representatives.

While supporting the amendments, Senator Taft contended that the War Department had placed "nonsensical" interpretations on the original act and that this led to widespread misunderstanding and criticism of it. The amendments passed the Senate Aug. 15 and the House the following day.

First Printing of Bible In Canada Shipped to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first Canadian printing of the Bible is now rolling off the presses of the Canadian branch of the Oxford University Press, and already 25,000 copies have been shipped to the United States to help out the Bible shortage, said W. H. Clarke, manager.

In April of this year Mr. Clarke presented Prime Minister King with the first Bible printed on Canadian paper by Canadian printers, bound in Canadian leather. The remaining 5,000 copies of this run are being sold, as quickly as they are finished, in Canada.

The manpower shortage in the printing industry led to the fact that the New York branch of Oxford University Press has not been able to fill its orders. The Canadian contribution will be only a drop in the bucket, according to Mr. Clarke, but the important thing is that Canada has been able to publish a Bible. They have never used the type of Bible paper before.

Forrestal Bars Any Optimism On Early End of Pacific War

LONDON, Aug. 22—James V. Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of the Navy, arriving here from an inspection tour of the Mediterranean area, softpedaled any optimism regarding an early end of the Pacific war, declaring that he did not believe the Japanese would slacken their effort, fold up, or sue for peace in the event of German surrender.

In Japan, you are dealing with the Shinto religion, he told SHAEF reporters, and the Japanese react to such situations in quite a different way from the average nation.

Mr. Forrestal said that the Allies are further ahead in the Pacific than was expected a year ago, but predicted that the Japanese would get tougher and more truculent, the closer the Allies push to the homelands. He added, however, that the Japanese Navy is now permanently on the defensive, as indicated by the inaction off Saipan when the major portion of the Japanese Fleet came within a 500-mile range, only to retreat under blows of American air power.

While the Japanese Navy includes many swift modern warships, with expert crews and good gunners, Mr. Forrestal suggested that it would risk decisive action only on the inner seas when the Allies have begun the final assault on Japan itself.

When asked how Americans and British were co-operating in the South France landings which he observed, the Navy Secretary referred to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's remarks of Aug. 21 in which the Allied chief said it mattered little who did this or that, since all was being well and truly done by an Allied team. Mr. Forrestal stressed throughout the extraordinary Allied co-operation in the Mediterranean, not merely between the Allies themselves, but between the different services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Air Service to Link Detroit With South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 22—This city will have direct air connection with Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and Houston, Texas. The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized Chicago & Southern Air Lines to extend its service to Detroit.

The service, which will be inaugurated when national defense no longer requires its delay, will reach Detroit from Memphis by way of Paducah, Ky.; Evansville, Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie, New Castle, Marion, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio.

Application for the service, which will enable Chicago & Southern to serve Canada and the Gulf, was made before the war and before the company established its general offices and main overhaul base at Memphis.

Morgenthau's Son Cited

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Robert M. Morgenthau, U. S. N. R., son of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for service aboard the U. S. S. Lansdale, a destroyer sunk in the Mediterranean on April 20. The award was made at the Norfolk Naval Training station.

Romance Colors History of Chocolate

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ask any man—aged six or sixty—what kind of cake he likes the best, and you can be fairly certain that the answer will be "chocolate." Ask any confectioner what kind of candy he sells the most of, and the answer will surely be "chocolate." Milk drinks, sodas, ice cream, sundaes: it isn't seasonable and it isn't a fad. It's tradition. It dates back to the Aztecs and Incas who accorded chocolate an honored place at their incredibly lavish feasts, and the early Mexicans, who used it not only as food and drink, but for money as well.

Like so many other American foods, chocolate beverage was introduced into Spain by Cortez and his fellow explorers. It spread slowly throughout the continent, finally finding its way back to America, where for a time it enjoyed the snobbish prestige of a foreign custom, and was served with pomp and ceremony. History has it that Montezuma, giving a great feast in welcome to Cortez, served steaming chocolate, thick and spiced, in richly jewelled goblets, and that at the conclusion of the meal the goblets were cast into the lake that they might never be dishonored by a lesser drink.

Had One Formula

In those days there was one formula for chocolate—or "chocolatl" as it was then called. The Aztec acquired his cocoa pod, removed the seeds or "beans," roasted, shelled, and ground them. And there was your chocolate. Today there are many kinds and qualities of chocolate, all highly specialized, but the ultimate consumer need remember only that there are sweet, semi-sweet, and bitter chocolates, all of which melt at low heat, and all of which are improved by long, slow cooking, and that one may be substituted for another in any recipe in which it is possible to regulate the proportion of sweetening.

Cocoa is actually powdered chocolate with much of the fat (and consequently much of the richness) removed. Therefore, when substituting cocoa for chocolate in pies, puddings, cakes or icings, add a bit more shortening than the recipe calls for . . . . 4 flat tablespoons of cocoa plus ½ tablespoon butter equals approximately 1 ounce of bitter chocolate.

Flavors Add Distinction

Flavoring with chocolate offers many ways of injecting distinction into foods. A few grains of salt, added to the chocolate while cooking, intensifies its flavor. A bit of honey adds savor. Try sweetening the children's cold chocolate milk with honey instead of with sugar, and see how pleased they are. Try sprinkling hot chocolate with nutmeg or cinnamon or ginger or mace. Shave bitter chocolate over your next one-crust apple pie, sprinkle with sugar and grated orange peel, and bake as usual. Shave semi-sweet chocolate over custard before baking. Grate it lightly over any meringue topping before putting in the oven, because it doesn't need a high temperature, and will be melted by the time the meringue is "set." Or add cocoa, in the proportion of one tablespoon to [illegible] egg white, to the meringue itself. Flavor chocolate cake, apple, hot chocolate, chocolate icing or ice cream with anise for a new and delightful taste.

For a special treat for the children, melt sweet chocolate or chocolate bars in the top of the double boiler (the water should be very hot but not boiling), then spread it on an oiled platter or cookie sheet. Stand animal crackers in the softened chocolate, spacing them in rows with a small space between each cracker. Mark the chocolate into squares with one "animal" to each piece. When cold and stiff, break into individual squares with one animal standing upright on each.

And to treat the grown-ups (the children too) add melted bitter chocolate to softened cream cheese (milk is the best softener), beat until fluffy, and use as a topping for open fruit tarts or for hot gingerbread or waffles.

A substantial, inexpensive, but festive, dessert is this original

Sunday Delight

1 cup cold cooked rice
3 tablespoons cocoa
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup orange juice
1 tablespoon gelatine
1 cup evaporated milk, whipped
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons marmalade

Soften gelatine in orange juice, then put over hot water, stirring until gelatine is dissolved. Add all ingredients, folding in the whipped evaporated milk last (evaporated milk whips easily if chilled in the tray of your refrigerator). Pour into mold and allow to set and mellow for several hours, overnight if possible. Serve plain, or with a thick not-too-sweet chocolate sauce to which marmalade has been added.

Sweet Potato Fudge Squares

1 cup riced, boiled sweet potato
1 cup sifted flour
4 tablespoons baking powder
¼ cup shortening
2 squares bitter chocolate, melted
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup milk, approximately
2 tablespoons peanut butter
1 egg, separated.

Cream shortening, add sugar, melted chocolate and peanut butter. Sift flour and baking powder together, and add to the mixture, alternating with the beaten yolk and milk, first flour, then milk. Beat egg white stiff with a little salt, fold in, and spoon into well buttered pan. Bake and cut into squares while still warm. Keeps well.

Bread Pudding de Luxe

1 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 pint milk
1 square bitter chocolate, melted
2 tablespoons butter
¾ cup granulated sugar
3 eggs, separated
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 pinch salt
½ glass strawberry jelly.
A few chopped nuts optional.

Soak crumbs in milk. Cream butter, add chocolate, beaten egg yolks and ½ cup sugar. Add vanilla and mix with crumbs. Pour into greased baking dish, set in pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven until firm (about 1 hour). Spread with jam and nuts, top with meringue made of remaining sugar and egg whites beaten stiff, and bake until meringue sets and browns.

Courtesy and Good Food at 'Fastest' Cafeteria

By Jane Dillon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most women feel that arranging a dinner party for 12 is a large job these days, but to Florrie Bishop Bowering, Manager of the FBI's Annex Cafeteria located in the new National Guard Armory in Washington, D. C., it is all in a day's work to serve three meals to 3,100 persons. It must be well-balanced, wholesome food at a minimum cost, too, for Stanley Tracy, Assistant Director of the FBI and in charge of the Identification and the other departments housed for the duration in the Armory, encourages his employees to eat well. He claims that a properly fed person is a better worker.

Miss Bowering, an artist by avocation, carries that touch into the cafeteria with soft, restful music, and country flower arrangements on the glass counters where the colorful salad plates give a refreshing breath from what she calls "our indoor mealtime garden."

Artistic and Practical

Mr. Tracy considers the Armory, under Miss Bowering's direction, one of the finest cafeterias in Washington today. Such commendation is the result of Miss Bowering's success in putting into practice, on a large scale, what she had preached in her widely known radio program, "The Mixing Bowl," which guided thousands of New England women in practical homemaking.

Miss Bowering's is an "on the toes" job. She gets up at 5:30 a. m. in order to reach the cafeteria by 7:30. Two dietitians have had the kitchen in operation since 5:30. The cooks and bakers are all busy when she arrives and she is greeted by the fragrance of fresh-baking yeast rolls for breakfast.

She begins her day's work by checking the employees, taking the daily refrigerator inventory, and ordering the next day's food. She plans all the menus, does the buying, approves bills, attends to all repair work, ordering necessary new and replacement equipment, helps train new employees, settle employee problems and check on the cleaning, as well as the work of all departments.

That Miss Bowering's methods are successful is shown in the fact that 2,200 people are fed in 2¼ hours at noon, alone, and often 4,000 in one day. The Armory is reputed to have the fastest moving cafeteria lines in Washington.

Good Co-operation

"If that is true," says Miss Bowering, "our employees and guests deserve the credit. The splendid officials of our FBI group have taken time to explain to the other employees what it means in saving manhours, both for them and for us, that they co-operate in selecting their food quickly and releasing their tables promptly. They have responded beautifully, and as four continuous lines move along, by the time they arrive at the food counters they have made their selections from the wall menus. Thus there are no delays while people deliberate or change orders. The FBI young people are exceptionally well behaved and are courteous, alike to us and each other. Judging from the department of the huge, hungry crowds, thoughtfulness for others is their first concern. It is the unusual guest who takes more than a half hour to eat and this consideration means that no one has to wait for a seat."

Effects of Praise

Miss Bowering believes that the FBI workers reflect the attitude of the officials. "These executives are splendid men, not an arrogant one among them," she says. "They expect good food and service and are kind enough to tell us if they receive it. With such appreciation, a manager and her workers naturally do their utmost to please."

Miss Bowering had praise for the co-operation of the 80 Negro workers, too. "They call themselves 'The Family' and are decidedly the most entertaining group I've ever managed," she told me. "Their songs and laughter contribute to a harmonious organization. Joe, the head chef, is the Rev. Joseph White, assistant Pastor of the famous Bibleway Church. He is an excellent cook and as careful about saving food and making delicious dishes from leftovers as he is at home in his own kitchen. He works, as my four dietitians and I do, to keep the cafeteria out of the red. The Welfare and Recreation Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, under which most of the Government cafeterias function, is a nonprofit organization, founded in World War I to provide the war workers with good meals at reasonable prices."

Substitute Dishes

Miss Bowering, conforming to the same ration rules as any housewife, has worked out many meat substitutes such as nut croquettes and egg cutlets which are popular with men. "America is so blessed with appetizing, nourishing food that none of us needs go hungry," she said.

J. Edgar Hoover, whose office is downtown, drops in when it is possible to inspect "Armory," where he is greatly admired. "We look forward," Miss Bowering continued, "to J. Edgar Hoover's calls. Busy as he is, he never fails to remember an anniversary or an honor bestowed. When Joe was made a master cook, for instance, he came to me holding a congratulatory letter from Mr. Hoover and with tears running down his face said he realized now that if one gave his best for the work's sake he would be rewarded."

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Even Sturdy Glass Wants Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Don't berate the manufacturer if a plate of guaranteed heat-proof glass cracks or breaks, for the chances are it is your own fault. The fact that these glass cooking dishes are specially processed to withstand heat doesn't imply that we are not to use precautions in caring for them. True, glass isn't on the priority list, but it can and does pinch hit admirably for aluminum, tin, and copper. Therefore it behooves us to give it the best care possible.

Glass utensils should never be subjected to sudden changes in temperatures. Do not, for instance, plunge a hot dish into cold water or pour anything cold into it. And do not set a hot dish on a cold surface or place it in the refrigerator. Nor should a cold utensil be placed on a hot stove or in a hot oven. Always cool or heat glass slowly.

Remember, too, that anything wet coming in contact with hot glass may cause cracking; so do not use a damp cloth when removing dishes from the oven or top of the stove, or place them on a wet surface. When cleaning them, do not use harsh abrasives to remove particles of food. Instead, soak dishes in hot water to which a small amount of baking soda has been added.

Do not use on top of the stove glass utensils intended only for oven use. When purchased, these pieces usually carry a label warning against such practice. If properly cared for, glass cookery ware will give excellent service for many years.

E. M. E.

More Light From Clean Bulbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To get all service possible from our present equipment is most essential today. Lighting fixtures, for instance, will give more light and last much longer if properly cared for. All bulbs and globes must be kept free from dust. At regular intervals, remove bulbs, shades, etc., after turning off the current. Wipe the bulbs with a damp cloth, being very careful not to wet the metal section. If they are very dirty, hold each one by the metal end and dip the glass gently in warm—not hot—soapsuds. Rinse in the same manner in clear warm water. Dry carefully with a clean, soft cloth.

The bulbs must be perfectly dry before being replaced in the fixtures. If, after a thorough cleaning, bulbs still look dark, they should be replaced with new ones.

Fixtures also collect dust and should have regular cleaning attention to give the maximum of service. We have found that the dusting tool of the vacuum cleaner is excellent for this purpose.

Save That Bag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you keeping your paper bags? The United States Department of Agriculture urges every housewife to join the ranks of the paper-bag savers.

Paper bags and wrappings are among the items seriously affected by the present wartime paper shortage. Manufacturers of bags and wrappings have been cut at least 50 per cent in paper supplies over last year. This means that retail stores can no longer be so generous with their wrappings. Pre-packaged articles like boxed crackers and breakfast food from the grocery, tooth paste from the drug store, and face powder from the cosmetic counter may have to be sold without an extra bag or wrapping.

Large paper bags especially should be saved at home and used by housewives in marketing. In homes where lunches are packed in bags for school children or war workers the smaller bags also should be carefully saved from now on. Any bags that are torn should not be thrown away but saved for paper salvage.

Three War Reporters Ousted By Ninth Air Force in France

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Three American war correspondents and one artist accredited to the Ninth Air Force in France have been ordered out of that theater of war "apparently because their work has not measured up to standards set by publicity-minded Ninth Air Force officers in the higher ranks," the New York Herald Tribune said today in a copyrighted dispatch.

The correspondents are Stanley Frank of the New York Post, Gordon Gammack of the Des Moines Register, and Lee McCardell of the Baltimore Sun, and John Groth, artist for Parade.

"The order is the aftermath of a long series of threats indulged in by certain public relations officers of the Air Force," Herald Tribune correspondent Jack Tait wrote. "Correspondents have been told that they must confine the bulk of their activities to coverage of Ninth Air Force news. Those who did not, it was made clear, would have to seek reassignment elsewhere."

The order was signed by Col. Robert Parham, in charge of the Air Force's public relations, and contained no explanation for the action, the newspaper said.

The War Department at Washington said it had received no information concerning the correspondents.

Mr. Tait's account added:

"Ninth Air Force officers in charge of publicity have made it plain to correspondents here that they are more interested in promoting their own unit than they are in getting war news out of this theater to readers in the United States.

"We, at first, were inclined to treat the threats made against some of the correspondents here as a joke. It seemed inconceivable that one group engaged in this war would consider publicity for itself more precious than giving the United States the story of this war, whether it be the air story, the ground story, or a combination of both.

"In the case of the four men recalled, it should be pointed out that they are employed by newspapers with comparatively small foreign staffs. It was their job to try to give their readers an overall picture of the war in France rather than primarily report on the air aspect of the struggle."

War Reporter Killed

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—William Stringer, war correspondent for Reuter, British News Agency, was killed while covering the advance of the United States First Army in France, it was announced officially today.

Harding Takes New Post In Antilles Department

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Aug. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of the Panama Canal Department announced yesterday that Maj. Gen. Edwin F. Harding, Commander of the Panama Mobile Force and Security Command since March, 1943, had been named head of the Antilles department, succeeding Maj. Gen. W. E. Shedd, Jr., who has been assigned to new duties.

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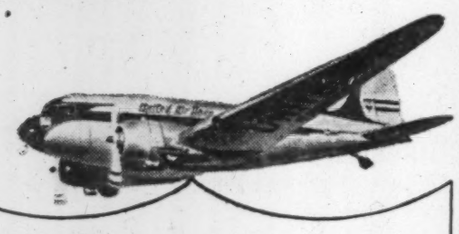

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Three Stars Draw 'Star Dust'

Associated Press

French Children Gather Around Bradley

French children gather around Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States ground forces in Northern France, during his tour of inspection in St. Brice.

Nazis Report Violent Battles With Underground in France

Continued from Page 1

civilians and terrorists sent in by the Allies."

There was no indication of what the Germans were doing to quell the Paris uprising since an Aug. 20 radiocast by the Nazi commandant warning the population that harsh measures would be used.

Many Roads Guarded

Grounds for German disquiet was contained in the communiqué of Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, leader of the French Forces of the Interior, which said that the whole of Haute Savoie had been liberated and that Lyon was almost completely under control of the F. F. I.

"All roads leading to Italy are guarded by the F. F. I. and in the south all roads and railways used by the enemy are now unusable," the communiqué announced. It said there had been wholesale surrenders of Vichy militia forces and Vichy policemen in dozens of towns were going over to the Maquis.

Although Allied planes have been flying over Maquis areas of the French interior for months dropping thousands of tons of arms, ammunition and other supplies by parachute to the Resistance forces, these important operations were not announced officially until now.

Hundreds of American and RAF heavy bombers on numerous occasions carried tons of guns and ammunition to the French Underground, it was stated.

Regular Schedule

Deliveries are still being carried out on regular schedule.

Flying under most difficult navigational conditions, the air crews had to find exact pin points at which the Resistance forces were waiting. The supplies had to be dropped with great accuracy so French soldiers could collect them hurriedly.

When the day of the Normandy invasion arrived there were thousands of Frenchmen living in strictly disciplined, highly organized and finely trained military groups.

They cut and recut German communications and ambushed German convoys, spreading terror.

On Bastille Day, July 14, several German divisions which might otherwise have been fighting on the Normandy front were tied up in desperate attempts to cope with the F. F. I.

"Wild Melee"

The Nazi news agency Transocean reported "A wild melee of American and German tanks and reconnaissance units in the Paris area."

Transocean's commentator Ludwig Sertorius called the situation in Northwestern France "tense" and said the Allies were trying to herd the Seventh German Army north of the Seine and "engulf it on the northern bank of the river in a far-flung encirclement."

In the South, he said, "there is no longer any doubt that the Allies intend to break through into the Rhone Valley, historic highroad of invasions aimed at the Rhineland."

'Reports from the Spanish border said the entire Pyrenees frontier was in the hands of the F. F. I. and General Koenig declared one third of France now was controlled by the Maquis. The Spanish border report that an American motorized column had passed through Angoulême, nearly half the distance from the Loire to the Spanish border, was indicative of the state of Nazi disorganization.

Disaster Keynote

DNB struck a disaster keynote with, "the number of men and machines which the Allies are launching against us is so crushing that even the most heroic German soldier is staggered."

Significantly, Nazi commentators are presently complaining that the Allies are holding practically all the trump cards:

1. Overwhelming material and numerical superiority. The Germans had it in 1940 in Holland and Belgium.
2. Crushing air superiority. The Luftwaffe had it in 1940.
3. Excellent fighting weather. They called it "Hitler weather" in 1940.

But in spite of all this, Germans should "not keep looking nervously at the map of France," said DNB Commentator Rudolf Semmler.

"The fact that we are presently more or less standing where we were four years ago loses much of its depressing character if we remember that we shall soon have means at our disposal to alter the whole character of the war," Semmler said.

French Call Allied Plans 'Eminently Satisfactory'

Continued from Page 1

authorities is to be through a staff—headed by Gen. Gabriel Cochet—named by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation, as military delegate for the southern zone.

He is to be directly responsible to Raymond Aubrac, Regional Commissioner in the south.

In short, the G-5—task force of civilian affairs experts in going to Southern France with Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army—is going into action purely as a welfare organization so far as its relationship with the French is concerned.

Within the scope of this role it will be of great help to the tactical commanders. But it won't be posting any Allied proclamations in Southern France and there will be no Allied military courts to deal with offenses bearing on Allied military affairs. Those will be matters for the French to handle.

Agency of "First Aid"

As in Normandy G-5 will be concerned only with offering what may be termed "first aid" in relation to all difficulties with which the French administration will have to contend—from feeding the population to restoring interrupted electricity supplies.

Many of these problems will be harder to meet than they have been in Normandy, for Southern France isn't a region of well-fed farm areas and simple rural living.

There are large cities and towns where community systems are complex, food scarce, and public services virtually at a standstill.

The inhabitants of those places which it may be the Allies' military policy to by-pass in order to make ground the fastest are going to have their hardships prolonged. And the others face the prospect of becoming devastated battlegrounds.

Today first reports from G-5 officials are beginning to come through at Headquarters, and they show that everything is going smoothly so far.

G-5 officials are American and British and the largest staff of them is that at the G-5 Headquarters under Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, brother of the Headmaster of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. A special G-5 section working with General Patch's Headquarters is commanded by Col. Harvey S. Garry, former New York banking official who lived in France for many years and had AMG experience in North Africa from 1942.

Joint Committees

The Headquarters organization will be concerned with the continuing problems relating to transport, supply, and distribution from landing points to the rear of the advancing armies as territory is progressively freed.

The policy in regard to these affairs has all been determined in advance by joint committees in consultation with Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, and his staff in London.

So Allied consultations in Southern France are on an operational and not a policy-determining level.

Liaison officers on General Cochet's staff went in at the same time as the assault troops and have been close to advanced elements all the time to ensure military and tactical requirements being met in the promptest manner.

Supplies for France are being drawn from the big French stockpile in North Africa and other parts of the French Empire as well as from the United States.

Allied resources are pooled for war purposes, but the French Empire is able to make a big contribution to the relief of metropolitan France at this stage with the aid of Allied shipping.

Railway Restoration

The availability of these supplies is not the problem. But transport and distribution further and further inland certainly are. They involve restoring the railroads the Allies have been bombing so fiercely and effectively, replacing the locomotives and wagons they have strafed, taking in vast quantities of fuel, offsetting difficulties caused by German demolitions, and augmenting road traffic.

The actual job of the distribution of food is to be undertaken by French "ravitaillement" services. Meanwhile, the armies are taking in with them the necessaries for supplying "first aid" to the most distressed areas.

The "black market" again rises up as a menace in connection with rationing and supply distribution. But handling this will be a matter for the French themselves, as will "expurgation" matters — purging from local administrations former pro-Vichy characters.

"First aid" supplies comprise collections of necessaries which experience has taught are needed to meet urgent community needs. They range from emergency rations to spare parts for the use of engineers. Restoring water supplies is always one of the most pressing questions.

Engineers cannot expect to be able to make such use of captured German material of all kinds in Southern France as they did in Provence because Germans are not so elaborately installed in the Mediterranean region.

A particularly complex difficulty is that of refugees driven from their homes by the tide of war. The administrative side of that will be a French affair also.

It is emphasized that G-5 doesn't have any political mission at all. In this field, the French are to do as they like. So far as G-5 is concerned, in the cleanup of civilian administration and all matters with a bearing on it, the French are to be the supreme authority.

Nazi General Agrees Allies Are Winning

By the Associated Press

With the Canadian Army in France, Aug. 22

General Menni, commander of the German 87th Infantry Division, who was captured yesterday by Canadian troops, remarked dryly to his escort as he was taken to Canadian headquarters:

"You think you are winning—and we think you are, too."

Sevitzky Orchestra Booked in New York

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra will make its first appearance in New York with a concert at Carnegie Hall Dec. 6, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, said today in announcing a list of 29 out-of-town concerts for the 1944-45 season.

Dr. Sevitzky, preparing for his eighth season with the orchestra, said the forthcoming tour of 13 states would be its most extensive so far. Four states and 11 cities will be visited by the orchestra for the first time, and it will play the usual series of home concerts.

Cities on the itinerary for the first time, besides New York, are Lima, Ohio; Springfield, Mass.; Hanover, N. H.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Springfield, Ohio; Bloomington, Ill.; Danville, Ill.; Appleton, Wis.; Muskegon, Mich., and Paducah, Kentucky.

Collaborationists Flee Paris As Patriots Fight Within City

Continued from Page 1

"upper class" in the resistance movement proves that by no means all of them were willing to sacrifice the national interest in favor of personal advantage. However, the fashionable "salons" which opened their doors to the conqueror were too numerous to make "collaboration" an isolated phenomenon in Paris society.

Some turned to treason because they hoped for material gains. However, more of them accepted Nazi domination of their country because "they preferred German rule to that of the Communists and Socialists."

Nazi ideology also made deep inroads into the ranks of the Paris intellectuals. While most of the French poets and writers of international renown retired into silence, or even protested against the Nazification of France, others such as Alphonse de Châteaubriant, Drieu la Rochelle, Jean Luchaire, Henri de Montherlant, Henri Fabre-Luce, and Jacques Chardonne became willing tools in the hands of the conquerors.

Some are said to have accepted large amounts of money from the German propaganda staff to set up pro-Nazi newspapers and periodicals.

The German-sponsored Paris press attacked not only the Allies, the French republicans, the Free French, and everything democratic in the most vicious manner, but even bitterly criticized the Pétain Government for not throwing in its lot completely with Hitler's "New Order." All of these publications were violently anti-Semitic. Today, the Paris pro-Nazi papers and their authors are disappearing from the scene.

Numerous French theatrical and radio stars also are reported fleeing the French Capital. Some of France's prominent actors and actresses are unlikely again to appear before the public of liberated France. The people will not forgive their closeness with the oppressors of the country.

Paris under Gestapo rule also has been the scene of numerous French National Socialist movements, under the leadership of French fascists such as Marcel Déat, Jacques Doriot, Marcel Bucard, and others. Although lavishly financed by the Germans, the French fascist chiefs merely succeeded in organizing gangs of uniformed and armed ruffians who terrorized the population of the Capital.

Neither M. Doriot's "Popular Party," M. Déat's "National Unity Movement" nor Bucard's "Francists" could assemble more than a few thousand members, recruited mostly from the lower strata of the population. Today the members of the fascist groups are mercilessly hunted down by the Paris sections of the French Forces of the Interior which are said to number more than 50,000 armed men.

Swiss border reports indicate that members of the Vichy Government, with the exception of Marshal Philippe Pétain, who stayed behind, have arrived in Belfort and in other French cities near the German border. It is in this direction that the Paris "ultra-collaborationists" are also headed.

Even those who succeed in escaping the revenge of the French population and in reaching German soil are not to be envied. Having lost their usefulness to the Germans, they probably will be treated with the contempt the Nazis always have felt for French traitors.

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The Home Forum

Marching Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN WHO are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle for liberty feel a deep sense of comradeship. When the victory is won, will this loyalty which unites men's hearts in unselfish service and courageous endeavor continue? Can this deep impulse for united action in a noble cause be maintained in the constructive pursuits of peace? How can mankind best march forward under freedom's banner?

Marching men keep in step, not by watching each other, but by heeding the word of command. Mankind must heed God's commands if peace, prosperity, and genuine progress for all is to be attained. Men must hearken to the impartations from divine Mind which alone can guide them aright. We shall work together constructively if each one hears and obeys the divine will.

True unity is spiritual and is based on the understanding of God. The great need is to know God better. Ignorance and blind belief must give way to exact, scientific knowledge of God. Such knowledge is not a dark secret. On the contrary, God is clearly revealed in Christian Science as One, infinite and good, the only Life and Mind, supreme cause and creator, the Father of all men, and man as spiritual, the perfect reflection of all God's goodness. This understanding of God and man, when attained, can be demonstrated in human affairs.

* * *

Jesus of Nazareth fed the hungry; he met and conquered temptation; he destroyed sin and disease for multitudes of people; he could not be robbed, injured, or otherwise imposed upon. He performed his miracles of goodness through the power of universal divine Love; he relied not on physical force or selfish will. He lived close to God.

We can do nothing finer than to reconsecrate ourselves to the study and emulation of the life of this gentle prophet of Galilee. There is greater need than ever before for Godlike living. Evil has increased in subtlety, and the means of sinning unseen are greatly multiplied. To offset this, the forces of good must be more awake, more constructive, more ingenious, and more courageous.

World problems are not basically national or international; they are individual. As individual problems are solved, the larger problems of society will diminish. A worker in a large airplane factory was much distressed by the selfishness, incompetence, envy, and jealousy which were delaying the work. Brooding over the condition, he found himself becoming discouraged and fearful that the plant would fall behind seriously in its production schedule.

Then one day he saw that instead of sitting in judgment on his fellow workers—even though there seemed much to criticize—he had to change his own thinking, to get his own thoughts in step with God. Humbly he asked for guidance. Then came to him the beautiful words of the Bible (Isaiah 30:15), "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." As he became increasingly aware of the truth of this statement, conditions in the plant improved. Other employees with whom he came in contact began to express a better sense of things. Calmness and intelligence appeared where confusion, irritation, and profanity had prevailed. Efficiency replaced carelessness, and harmony replaced discord.

* * *

The Psalmist cries (Psalms 11:3), "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" Moffatt translates this, "The pillars of the State are falling; what good can a just man do?" This is what he can do—he can begin right now to bring his own thinking and conduct into harmony with God's law. Let there be greater honesty, fidelity, and moral courage in individual thinking and there will be less narrow-minded selfishness in business, less sham and deception in politics, and less hypocrisy in society.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 467): "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

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By Courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HOME BY THE SEA": *A Painting by Worthington Whittredge*

WORTHINGTON WHITTREDGE (1820-1910) was one of that fellowship of American painters, known as The Hudson River School. Like the typical, gifted young artist of his day, he began as a portrait painter in his native state, Ohio. In 1849, he went abroad and studied, first in Düsseldorf and later in Rome. And it was in Europe that he became interested in landscape.

He joined a group of painters in 1866 and traveled westward to the Rockies. The Düsseldorf influence gradually loosened its grip upon Whittredge. He returned East and responded to the poetic, but less spectacular, beauty of the countryside of New York and New England.

Whittredge also painted genre pictures, scenes of everyday life and activity in America. In both landscape and genre, he revealed tendencies that were peculiar to Americans of his period, the discovery of beauty in local scenery, and the attachment to the customs and folkways of fellow countrymen.

D. A.

Les Hommes en marche

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMBATTANT pour la liberté, les soldats qui luttent côte à côte sentent bien qu'ils sont des camarades. Persistera-t-elle après la victoire, cette fidélité unissant le cœur des hommes, leur inspirant l'abnégation, le courage dans l'effort? Cet élan, ce zèle sincère qui les pousse à s'unir pour faire triompher une noble cause se maintiendra-t-il lorsqu'on reprendra les occupations constructives, les tâches de la paix? Comment les humains pourront-ils le mieux avancer sous la bannière de la liberté?

Dans une colonne en marche, pour prendre le pas il faut écouter les commandements et non surveiller ses compagnons. De même, pour que se généralisent la paix, la prospérité, les progrès véritables, le genre humain doit prendre garde aux commandements de Dieu. Les hommes doivent être attentifs aux directions de l'Entendement divin qui seul peut les guider sur la bonne voie. Nous travaillerons ensemble d'une manière constructive si chacun de nous discerne la volonté divine et s'y montre obéissant.

L'unité véritable est spirituelle et se fonde sur la compréhension de Dieu. Mieux Le connaître, telle est la grande chose dont les hommes ont besoin. L'ignorance et les croyances aveugles doivent être remplacées par une connaissance de Dieu exacte et scientifique. Il ne s'agit point d'un secret, d'une énigme. Au contraire, la Science Chrétienne révèle clairement que Dieu est Un, infini, bon, l'unique Vie, le seul Entendement, la cause et le créateur suprême, le Père de tous les hommes; que l'homme est spirituel, réflexion parfaite de la bonté divine dans sa plénitude. Lorsqu'on arrive à cette compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme, on peut la démontrer dans les circonstances humaines.

Jésus de Nazareth put nourrir les foules; il fit face aux tentations et les surmonta; il détruisit le péché et la maladie pour d'innombrables personnes; nul ne pouvait lui ravir ses biens, l'offenser, le décevoir d'une manière quelconque. Il accomplissait ses miracles de bonté grâce au pouvoir du divin Amour universel; il ne comptait ni sur la force physique ni sur la volonté égoïste. Il vivait tout près de Dieu.

Étudier avec zèle la vie de ce prophète galiléen, si grand et si doux, marcher sur ses traces avec consécration — c'est la plus belle chose que nous puissions faire. Plus que jamais, le monde a besoin de gens qui vivent selon les normes divines. Le mal est devenu plus subtil, et les moyens de pécher sans être découvert se sont multipliés. Pour obvier à cela, les forces du bien doivent être de plus en plus vigilantes, constructives, ingénieuses et courageuses.

Au fond, les problèmes du monde ne sont pas nationaux ou internationaux, mais individuels. A mesure que chacun résout ses problèmes, ceux de la collectivité se simplifieront. Un homme qui travaillait dans une grande usine où l'on construisait des avions remarquait que l'égoïsme, l'incompétence, l'envie, la jalousie retardaient le travail, et il s'en affligeait beaucoup. Ruminant ces pensées, il se sentit envahir par le découragement, par la crainte que la fabrique ne puisse livrer à temps le nombre d'aéroplanes stipulé dans le contrat.

Mais un certain jour il vit qu'au lieu de juger sévèrement ses compagnons d'œuvre, — bien que les sujets de critique parussent nombreux, — il lui fallait changer ses propres pensées, les mettre d'accord avec les normes divines. En toute humilité, il pria Dieu. Lui demandant d'être son guide. Alors ces belles paroles de la Bible se présentèrent à son esprit (Ésaïe 30:15): "C'est dans le calme et la confiance que sera votre force." Il médita cette promesse, et à mesure qu'il en saisissait le vérité, les conditions s'améliorèrent dans l'usine. Certains employés avec lesquels il était en contact exprimèrent graduellement un meilleur sens des choses. Le calme et l'intelligence apparurent là où avaient régné la confusion, l'irritation, la grossièreté. La négligence fit place au bon travail, et l'harmonie remplaça les discords.

Le Psalmiste s'écriait (Psaume 11:3): "Quand les fondements sont renversés, le juste, que fera-t-il?" Moffatt, traducteur moderne, rend ainsi ce passage: "Les piliers de l'État s'écroulent; qu'est-ce que le juste peut faire de bien?" Voici ce qu'il peut faire: commencer maintenant même à corriger ses pensées et sa conduite pour les mettre d'accord avec la loi de Dieu. Que la conscience individuelle manifeste davantage d'honnêteté, la fidélité, le courage moral, et l'on aura dans les affaires moins d'égoïsme mesquin, en politique moins de faux-semblants et de leurres, dans les rapports de société moins d'hypocrisie.

A la page 467 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare: "Il faudrait bien comprendre que tous les hommes ont un Entendement, un Dieu et Père, une Vie, une Vérité et un Amour. L'humanité deviendra parfaite dans la mesure où ce fait sera manifeste, les guerres cesseront et la vraie fraternité des hommes sera établie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

And Now Comes the Corn in the Ear

AMERICA IS CORN. It was built on corn, and exists still upon corn. The freight train that comes out of the Middle West is the product of corn, for it carries within its cars cattle and hogs, fed and fattened on corn. The stockyards of Chicago, the hog farms of Illinois, the dairies of Wisconsin, exist through corn. White-faced yearlings in feed lots over the country are fattened on corn. Belted Hampshires gain weight on corn. Rows of Guernseys and Holsteins in stanchions across America are milked to the soft sound of the munching of corn: for the feed troughs are filled from the silos. . . .

The sacks of seed corn stand today at the end of the barn. These sacks hold the power to change the face of the countryside outside this barn. The alchemy of earth and sun and rain will transform the hard yellow kernels into thin green lines across the land. These sacks can turn dark plowland into rippling green oceans of corn, with pale tassles like wind-whipped waves. They can cover the land in the fall with encampments of shocks, spreading over the hills. . . .

May is here. The farmer enters his barn for the sacks of seed corn, for it is warm these days, and the leaves upon the oaks are the size of a squirrel's ear. It is the moment for planting, and this descendant of the pioneers, this son of the frontiersmen to whom corn gave the force to open up the West, this twentieth-century farmer loads his truck with the sacks, and drives to the West Eighty. He passes fellow-farmers along the road, their trucks also carrying sacks of seed corn. Upon the fields, as far as the eye can see, tractors draw harrows and discs, that the land may be clodless and fine, ready for the seed. . . .

Over the vast fields of the Middle West move the corn planters, check-rowing the seed. Over the smaller fields of America proud-necked work horses draw the planter behind them, and the rows of corn are planted in straight lines, three to a hill. . . .

The countryside seems vast now, with the corn so young that it hides nothing of the immensity of these fields. The bewildering pattern of check-planting gives a sense of infinity. Rows converge in a dim blur over the acres, to join more fields of corn beyond our vision. So immense are the fields here in Central Illinois that the bordering trees are minute in size, grey-blue in color, and a tractor pulling a cultivator for the first working of the corn is a speck upon the landscape, like a tiny beetle. There is no need upon these flat fields for the sensuous curves of contour-plowing. All is straight of line, like the green spokes of an opened fan.

Upon this flatness the corn grows, and the world of the Corn Belt thinks and talks corn. Back and forth and across the great fields the four-row cultivators turn the earth; the soil is dark until the sun shall dry it. Damp heat falls like a pall upon the little towns, but the people of this corn civilization, mopping the sweat from their faces, smilingly tell each other that it is good corn weather. For their life is based on corn. . . .

Now, through the last few weeks of growth, the corn stands firm over the land. It is so high that it dwarfs the countryside, and the roads are pleached alleys between the fields, with the shadows of leaves and tassels flickering across the sunlit surface in bewildering patterns.

Harvest nears. The first frosts have dried the ear and loosened the husks. Grey comes into the sky, and mud upon the fields. For summer passes and the leaves will soon fall from the trees. And as the sap dries in the plants, the corn fields turn shabby and old. Green leaf pennants that waved so proudly in a summer breeze lean wearily down, ragged and torn, and the tassel hangs its head, against a broken joint of its stalk. . . .

But within its pale husks rests the ear.—From "Give Us This Day," by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Framed in the Screen

Framed in the screen, like a picture, I see
the trees,
Hot, August trees, torpid with clinging heat;
And the moon rising, full, with an orange
halo around it,
Beautiful, beautiful evening, dreamy and
sweet.

And here on the table a book and a bowl
of zinnias,
You in the next room, busy with paint and
brush;
How it all ties in, the peace and the lacy
tree-tops,
And home, and the quiet and fullness of
evening's hush.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

Emerson Takes the Road

ON FRIDAY MORNING, August 22, 1823, Ralph Waldo Emerson set out from his home in Canterbury, now Franklin Park, to walk to the Connecticut River. His way led through Newton Lower Falls, Wellesley Hills, Framingham, Worcester, Brookfield, Amherst, Northampton, and Greenfield to Montague; where he crossed the river, "shrunk to a mere rivulet in this place," and turned home again, the journey taking him eleven days.

Picture him, if you will, in the middle of the morning, coming up the hill from the Lower Falls of the Charles River—a thin young man of twenty years, weighing about one hundred and forty-four pounds, and clad in a black coat and waistcoat and broad black bow tie. He was fresh from Harvard, having been graduated two years before, and in his pocket was a notebook and a little money—money to be spent on travel. The previous year, he and his brother had walked to Northborough, where they had boarded a week near Chauncey Lake; but this was the first long journey he had taken alone.

* * *

Just before noon, he reached Warren's Tavern in Framingham and sat down to lunch. The first twenty miles of his tour had been completed and the refreshment offered by the Tavern looked good to him; for he took his notebook from his pocket and wrote: "The profane solicitudes of the flesh elevated the Tavern to a high rank among my pleasures." He also wrote: "In the near recollection of my promenade through Roxbury, Newton, Needham (West Needham, now Wellesley), Natick, I do recommend the same, particularly as far as the Lower Falls in Newton, to my friends who are fond of *fine scenery*."

Like Captain John Smith and George Washington before him, Emerson was struck with the beauty of this locality and thought it worth recording in his notebook. Captain John Smith had called the valley of the Charles "the Paradise of all those parts," and George Washington was so impressed with the beauty that he noticed it in the midst of his heavy cares and responsibilities. In July, 1775, journeying along the Sherburne Road, now known as Washington Street, near South Natick, he wrote: "Nature seems to have lavished all her beauties here." Fourteen years later, in 1789, when he again passed, on his tour of the New England states, he crossed the river in Newton Lower Falls over the new bridge. Before this time there had been only a ford, or "wading-place," at that point. The new bridge, built in 1788, in great part by Indian labor at a shilling a day, was a great improvement. It is said that Washington asked for a drink of water at the Pratt house which then stood near the foot of the Lower Falls Hill. He, too, kept a diary in which he entered his impressions. "From Watertown till you get near Needham (now Wellesley), the road is very level," he wrote. Then, recollecting the Falls Hill, he added: "About Needham it is very hilly, then level again, and the whole pleasant and well cultivated. . . . Grass and Indian corn is the chief product of the farms."

* * *

That morning in 1823, when Emerson climbed the Falls Hill, it was quiet. No one knew then that he was going to be one of the great men of the country and nobody noticed him. Sitting in the Tavern in Framingham, he went on writing in his notebook, referring to the first part of his journey as follows: "To this stage of mine errantry no adventure has befallen me; no, not the meeting with a mouse." If he met the itinerant tinker, Sam Lawton, immortalized by Harriet Beecher Stowe, he did not mention the fact.

A number of mills were in operation at the Lower Falls—paper-mills, a fulling mill, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a snuff mill, but Emerson did not notice them. "I am in the midst of a beautiful country," he wrote, "and I both thought and talked a little with myself on the way and gathered up and watered such sprigs of poetry as I feared had wilted in my memory." According to Emerson's son, this habit of crooning rhymes to himself as he walked was kept up throughout Emerson's life, even when he was widely known on both sides of the Atlantic. The world usually pictures Emerson walking in the woods in Concord; but the picture of him as a young scholar coming up the Falls Hill, "talking a little with himself" on the way, on that Friday morning in August, 1823, should not be allowed to fade.

JEAN GORELY

Arietta

Where water flowed in silver silence, where
Woods were bewitched with magic and
where bells
Broke quietly across pastoral air,
There we would find him laughing in the
dells.
The druid in him made him love the trees
And with the willow he was more at home
Than with a man, and he could take his ease
Where the fern sprouted softly from the
loam.

He was not desolate if he could find
An orchard hung with bloom where sunlight
gleamed,
He was content to gather and to bind
The sheaves of summer even as he dreamed
Of other summers that in their bright hour,
Would, from the sleeping root, break into
flower.

HAROLD VINAL

A Working Woman in Paris

FALLING IN LOVE with Paris at first sight—a *coup de feu*, it was—in no way dimmed the energy and the care with which on the day of my arrival I began to put into operation the cautious and laborious Plan for self-support I had brought along. It rather intensified it. As I must begin at the bottom to build up contacts with strangers on the other side of the ocean, and as there was but $150 in my pocket, there was no time to waste. . . .

I was a stranger seeking information—an American journalist, a student, so I told them. But what kind of person was I? What was there in me they could tie to, depend upon?

Obviously I was not rich. . . . There are other things by which the French label you, a woman particularly—charm, beauty, chic, *l'esprit*, seriousness, capacity to work, intelligence, *bonté*. Those with whom I had dealings for any length of time hit perfectly on my chief asset. I was a worker. A "*femme travailleuse*," they said to one another, and if they passed me to an acquaintance that was the recommendation. No people believe more than the French in the value and dignity in hard work. I was treated with respect because of my working quality. . . .

My manner of living, the contacts and circumstances attending the gathering of my material for my newspaper articles brought me for the first time in my life into daily relations with that greatest segment of every country's population—those whom we call the poor, and of whom if we are well-to-do or if we are rich we are so curiously unconscious. I had belonged all my conscious life to the well-to-do, those who spent a dollar without seriously weighing it. . . . I had the American notion that the chief economic duty of the poor was to become well-to-do. The laborer, the clerk, the man who worked for others should save his money, put it into the business, or start out for himself, no matter how hard, how meager the return. Dignity and success lay in being your own master. . . .

But in the society where I found myself in Paris, there was no such contempt for the fixed job. On the contrary, it was something for which you were responsible, to which you owed an obligation. Serious workers in Paris seemed to give to the job the same kind of loyalty that serious men and women in America gave to the businesses they owned. You respected yourself and were respected in proportion to your fidelity to it. . . . To my surprise I found these people, working so busily and constantly, were not restless . . . nor were they generally envious. I had a feeling that my concierge, who never had been across the Seine to the Right Bank, who lived in a room almost filled by her huge bed and its great feather puffs, who must have looked long at a sou before she spent it, would not have changed places with anybody in Paris. Were not the lodgers on whom she kept so strict a watch kind, generous, and regular with fees? Had she not friends in the street? . . . And who had so magnificent a cat? The pride of the House. What more could she ask?—From "All in the Day's Work," by IDA M. TARBELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

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London Confident of Lasting Results From Allied Talks on Security

Argentina Forms Ministry To Aid Industry and Trade

Country is convinced postwar adjustment requires new and separate department—Much of program secret—Army interested in organizing economy with an eye on its military potential.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The first concrete official step to prepare for the period of Argentine postwar adjustment is the announcement from Buenos Aires of the formation of a new ministerial department—one for industry and trade.

Hitherto, anomalous as it may seem, the Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for all manufacturing and business matters. Farming and stock-breeding being the principal industries, everything else was considered of a minor character and included in the miscellaneous category under the Agricultural Department.

The Argentines apparently are convinced that national manufacturing and heavy industrial work undertaken immediately prior to and during this war is here to stay and is worthy of a separate department. This will be dependent on the Presidency.

The Ministry of Agriculture will retain control over the factories for cotton and other bags made from national fibers, for it is a declared policy in Argentina to seek escape from dependence on India for the jute sacking to gather and export the cereal harvests.

Rest of Program Secret

The rest of the official postwar program is a secret of army headquarters which appears to be chiefly interested in organizing industry with an eye on its military potential. Many obstacles, some of them apparently insuperable, are being encountered, and it is well-established that the revolutionary regime hopes to obtain many of its early postwar supplies from Britain and two neutral countries, Sweden and Spain. The implication is that there may be political obstacles to the early supply of equipment from the United States.

Representatives of the army repeatedly have referred to the nearly $400,000,000 of sterling exchange amassed in London through meat shipments to Britain and the United Nations at war. They insist that priority in the use of this money shall go, not to the buying out of Britain's utility investments in Argentina but to the provision of the machinery, transport and other equipment specified by Buenos Aires. Thus there may be an early postwar dispute between London and Buenos Aires as to how this frozen sterling should be used, although the Argentines are claiming there can be only one decisive voice in the matter.

Proud Race

The Argentines, however, must be careful, especially in view of Winston Churchill's warning, because they suspect that Washington will punish them for their alleged assistance to the enemy by giving postwar priority to the supplying and development of Latin-American states who were more co-operative during the conflict with the Axis.

As it is, the Argentines feel it acutely, because they have to buy many of their wartime manufactured necessities from Brazilian plants facilitated by the United States. It is humiliating for a proud race, sensitive on the point of its industrial progress, to sell raw produce to its northern neighbor in exchange for finished goods. Brazil has now outstripped Great Britain and the United States as the principal supplier of Argentina, though what upsets Argentina is the enormous increase in Brazilian industrial production, from rubber manuacturing to shipbuilding, and combat experience in modern war.

Recently there have been several reports of Argentine engineers and financiers turning up in Chile, seeking coal, iron and other mining investments; in Bolivia, to secure a stake in the tin business and rubber prospecting; and in Paraguay, to insure that nothing has been overlooked in that country, whose economy has been treaty-woven with that of Argentina.

Weak Point Is Metals

Argentina's weak point is metals, and while military engineers comb their own countryside, especially the Andean regions, emissaries are dispatched to neighboring countries to see what can be bought. The Plate hinterland, stretching to Paraguay and Bolivia, and the southern ocean, via Magellan, route to and from the west coast of South America, are considered militarily "safe."

In the meantime, Argentina looks primarily to Spain and Sweden for the success of the first phase of postwar planning in the event that difficulties surge regarding British supplies. Spain and Sweden are considered to have had similar problems as neutral traders. No criticism considered detrimental to friendship of the two neutrals is tolerated. The relationships come naturally in the case of Spain and fairly easily in the case of Sweden. Of the latter country, with its first-class iron ore and steel and electrical manufactures, Argentina has great expectations in the early postwar years. Plans have been rumored of Swedish aid for the establishment of Argentine heavy industries. Sweden probably has extreme interest, also, in acquiring much of Argentina's food and raw produce.

Progress Made

In the case of Spain, Argentina has made more progress and, unless there are political changes, it is possible there will be extremely close relationships between them. Madrid will not soon forget the two million tons of wheat obtained at a time when Spain was hungry, and Buenos Aires is thankful for the iron and other manufactures it received when other sources were closed.

Argentina's present rulers may go but their ambitions are shared by many of their people. In more peaceful times, however, it is likely to be discovered that the majority of the Argentines are antagonistic to autarchical planning, and to restricted overseas trade. They may prefer liberal commerce with all countries, especially with the United States.

It is widely agreed that no government could induce the masses, and the influential middle classes, to depart from well-established standards of living, retention of which may call for the early and heavy importation of American equipment and merchandise. Equally assured would be the resumption of normal—which means substantial—North American purchasing of Argentine produce, including hides, wool, and linseed.

Associated Press

Key Figures Weigh Formulas for World Respite From Aggression

Diplomatic leaders of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, who will play leading roles in the tri-power conference at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, chat at table as parley gets under way. Left to right: Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegation chairman; the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to United States; Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who opened session; Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, Russian delegation chief, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State and United States delegation chairman.

Dumbarton Oaks Parley Attracts Wide Interest

Lessons taught on world organization after 1919 guiding Allies now—Three major powers more in accord on basis of issues—British expect pattern of League of Nations to be followed closely.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—The meeting of representatives of three of the major powers at Washington on a new world security organization is being followed with close interest here.

Although it is realized that the purpose of this meeting is not so much to define policies as to devise machinery, at the same time there is an increasing wave of optimism that something lasting will be achieved.

Optimists base their opinion upon a number of factors, chief of which are the following:

1. The Allies have learned much since the 1919 failure to establish a proper world security organization, and this time they have started early with their postwar preparations.

2. The fact that both political parties in the United States are discussing fundamental issues beforehand is taken to mean that the fiasco which followed the Versailles Treaty will not be repeated.

3. It is generally felt there is a definite advance toward clarification of the situation and toward facing up realities today.

4. Three of the big powers—the United States, Russia, and Britain—according to such reports as are allowed to reach the press, appear far more in agreement upon the basis of issues than was expected in many quarters.

Patterned on League

Here in Britain there appears to be a general opinion that despite the failure of the League of Nations, the new international structure will be very much like the former organization, with a small inner council and a larger assembly.

For it is felt that the League failed, not from constitutional defects, but because it members, particularly the great powers, hadn't a common will to make it work. At the same time, the League did have some weaknesses of form which will be remedied this time.

Less optimistic commentators are concerned with two possible developments. First, they fear lest too much power should be in the hands of the big powers, with the result that smaller nations will not be given proper consideration.

This should not be taken to mean, however, that there is not general appreciation of the fact that the big powers will be mainly responsible for restoration of order and initiation of the new peace and so they must necessarily make the major decisions in the next future.

Strength Against Aggression

The Russian standpoint as stated in Zvezda that "only the great powers can restrain a powerful aggressor and then the decision to do so must be rapid," is accepted by the small Allied nations, provided that in any permament international peace security organization there will be an appropriate place for them.

This should be the case if statements already made by the great powers are applied, and since the present talks are only preliminary and their findings to be submitted to a more general gathering of the nations.

There is also a strong desire that France should be included as soon as possible in the ranks of the great powers and admitted to all inner councils.

The extent to which the smaller European Allies look to France as a leader which will voice their opinions in postwar discussions is probably not realized in the United States.

Rigional Pacts Doubted

In consequence, the only objections which really carry conviction are these.

1. The danger lest the world order be secured on the basis of regional pacts between the great powers, an arrangement which needs careful scrutiny so as not be incompatible with international organization. This might, for example, hand over Europe east of Germany entirely to Russian control in a manner which might be strongly resented by some of the smaller Allies of East Central Europe.

2. The most important question, however, still awaiting answer is whether the United States is itself prepared to take a lead in setting the world up in business once more. For it is felt, according to one comment here, that it is dangerous to divorce the security organization from the economic and financial organization, and that "Bretton Woods must march with Dumbarton Oaks, for we cannot separate the wood from the trees."

Expansion of World Income

In commenting on the problem of "world restoration," Sir George Paish, noted financial expert, points out in a new pamphlet, largely in consequencé of Britain's policy of economic expansion and general credit facilities for the great part of the world in 19th century, "world income expanded five-fold in a single century and Great Britain's income increased with equal rapidity."

The point which Sir George wishes to emphasize is that had not world income shown this great expansion, Britain could not have enjoyed its greatly increased prosperity. Presumably, there is a lesson here for the United States of tomorrow.

Concerning technical questions facing the Dumbarton Oaks conference, it is felt here that the main ones concern the nature of the forces behind the new international security organization, how can responsibility be apportioned, and how and when will the organization be called upon to act?

'Special Force' Called for Stiff Fighting

WITH THE FIRST SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 22 (AP)—Censorship release yesterday of the presence in Southern France of the Joint American-Canadian First Special Service Force partly lifted the curtain on one of the most hush-hush organizations in the United Nations war bag.

It is a hard-striking spearhead of specialists in versatility who are trained in snow warfare, amphibious warfare, mountain warfare, air-borne warfare and bitter infantry fighting.

Visualized by one of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's advisers and born in a moment of conversation between Gen. George C. Marshall and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Chequers, country residence of the Prime Minister, April 9, 1942, the First Special Service Force was activated at Helena, Mont., July 20 of the same year.

It was under the command of Maj. Gen. Robert Frederick of San Francisco, now an air-borne task force commander, then a Lieutenant Colonel working with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the War Department's operations and planning section.

Air-borne Sabotage

Like the 20th Air Force, which has been operating against Japan, the First Special Service Force, whose men call it simply "the Force" is employed on a world-wide basis, being attached to various armies at the discretion of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

At its inception, it was intended for air-borne sabotage in Norway or the Carpathians. At 1:30 a. m., Aug. 15, 1943, the specialists were first into Kiska in the Aleutians. At 1:30 a. m. exactly a year later they struck in Southern France. Between those times they fought from mountain top to mountain top on the winter road to Cassino in Italy and appeared at the Anzio beachhead, where they terrorized the Germans for 99 nights of blackfaced raiding before spearheading the breakout to be the first into Rome. There General Frederick left them for his present job.

Lieut. Col. Robert Burhans of Lansing, Mich., son of a Michigan State College professor, who had winter warfare training before going to Washington's Army Intelligence Section, became second in command before activation of the Force.

Hard Training Given

As plans for the Force developed simultaneously with a winter weapon—the "weasel," a tracked carrier for snow—General Frederick and Colonel Burhans sent out a call to Army camps in the western and southwestern United States for volunteers.

Three officer boards toured the camps seeking outdoor men with excellent physiques—cowpunchers, miners, trappers, lumberjacks. They got everything from men with former jail records to exbodyguards of Kansas City's former boss, Tom Pendergast.

At Helena they trained for winter warfare with the "Weasels"; they took parachute training at Fort Benning, Ga., and finally, in preparation for the Kiska campaign, they received mountain and amphibious training at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Last March stories about the Force began trickling out under the title "Combined Canadian-American Combat Group." But before then they had made their name known and feared where it counted—with Germans. They had paper stickers made up duplicating their shoulder flashes and nightly they pasted the stickers on Germans they killed, on guns they destroyed, and even on German command post doors.

In a diary found on the body of a German Lieutenant they found a description they liked best: "The black devils are all around us every time we come into the line and we never hear them come."

Despite the high priority placed on the super troopers, only 23 ever have been captured alive, according to documents captured from the 14th Army Headquarters. They are now operating in France.

Maquis and Germans Fighting in Belfort

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 22

French Maquis and the Germans were reported by the Algiers Radio today to be locked in "fierce fighting" inside the Maginot Line city of Belfort, where some reports said Pierre Laval with unarrested Ministers were trying to establish a new seat of the Nazi-controlled French regime.

V. F. W. Chief Asks Aid For World Union

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Carl J. Schoeninger, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, today asked the V. F. W. to support "foreign policies which will permit the United States to participate in alliances with other peace-loving nations to suppress future threats of aggression."

Other "fixed fundamental principles" which Mr. Schoeninger asked the 45th national encampment to approve were:

"Vigorous insistence that combat veterans of this war should be included in the delegation which represents the United States at the peace conference";

"Demobilization procedure based on this priority: combat disabled veterans physically able to return home; combat veterans with the longest period of service overseas; other overseas personnel; those with the longest period of service within the United States; those last inducted."

Navy Takes Steps to Speed Up War News From Pacific Area

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—George W. Healy, Jr., of the Office of War Information asserted today that Navy plans for faster transmission of news of Pacific operations indicate that naval authorities "are conversant with the need for keeping the American people informed."

Mr. Healy, head of the Domestic Branch of the OWI, has just returned from a tour of advanced Pacific bases as civilian adviser to the Navy's Public Relations Chief, Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill. He accompanied Admiral Merrill who was checking final arrangements for the streamlined news relay system.

"I am so confident from my observations on this tour," Mr. Healy said, "that the Navy Department is making adequate plans to provide these additional facilities and intelligently planning for news coverage before operations."

Admiral Merrill disclosed that a central clearance and transmission base is being set up on Guam as an advanced point from which news stories and pictures will move directly to San Francisco.

Weather and battle conditions permitting, the news and pictures can be published in this country within a few hours after they originate at the battle scene, the Navy said.

Single censorship, on the flagships from which stories and pictures will be picked up by specially scheduled seaplanes, is planned as another speed-up factor.

Transmitter facilities for sending of news and photos to the mainland are on the way to Guam, a naval spokesman said.

"We hope they'll be installed before the next operation," he added.

An additional transmission circuit has been released by navy communications for 24-hour civilian news service. If atmospheric conditions interfere with transmission from Guam to the United States, the Navy said, alternative arrangements are made to fly stories and photos to Hawaii for relay to the mainland.

105 Women Win War Decorations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—One hundred and five American women have received individual awards from the Army and Navy for war bravery and efficiency, the Office of War Information reports.

Army nurses lead with 97 official awards and a Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest award ever given an American woman in uniform. This was presented to Lieut. Kathleen R. Dial, of Florence, Ala., in recognition of her work in taking care of 18 patients after a flying ambulance crashed off Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Flying nurses have received 29 awards of Air Medals, 11 with four oak leaf cluster awards for flights in combat areas. Twenty-four Purple Hearts were awarded army nurses and four Purple Hearts went to Wacs. The Soldier's Medal for Personal Bravery has been presented to four Army nurses and two Wacs.

British Columbia Schools To Have Bible Readings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Children attending public schools in British Columbia will receive a course in Bible reading beginning with the opening of the school term in September, it is announced by the British Columbia Government's Council of Public Instruction.

Plans call for the reading of a quotation from the Scriptures to pupils each day. No elaboration on the text, however, will be made by the teachers.

Parents who oppose their children taking part in the Bible classes may have their children excused by written notice.

Is There a Doorn for Hitler & Co.?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 22—The Swiss Federal Council has made it clear that Axis leaders will find no postwar refuge in Switzerland. A new set of rules and instructions to police and frontier authorities sharply revises Switzerland's traditional concept of itself as a shelter for political refugees of all degrees.

One paragraph in the new instructions reads as follows:

"The authorities are empowered to forbid a special category of refugees all access to Swiss soil; namely foreigners who, because of reprovable deeds, appear to have made themselves unworthy of being given an asylum, or else, by their own activities, have impaired or endangered Swiss interest."

The Future:

Is there any possibility that Hitler, Himmler, Göring, and other Nazi war leaders will escape Allied custody?

This question becomes acutely important as the hour of Germany's defeat draws close.

Switzerland's action in proclaiming its right to deny asylum to "a special category of refugees" and Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany greatly reduce the number of countries to which members of the Nazi gang might flee. Just recently there were reports that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had sought to purchase villas in both Switzerland and Turkey.

But possible sanctuaries do remain.

Argentina obviously is one. So is Franco's Spain. And although there is no reason to believe that Sweden or the Vatican entertain the slightest desire to harbor Hitler and his accomplices, neither of these neutral European states definitely has barred its gates to them. The same is true of other lands.

Sovereignty Issue

Last year, several neutrals objected when the Moscow Declaration and other official Allied utterances warned them against providing a place of safety for outstanding war criminals. It was contended that such warnings infringed not only upon the sovereignty of neutral states, but upon the historic "right of asylum"—a heritage of Greco-Roman civilization.

In pagan times, temples and altars were considered inviolable. In the early days of Christianity and down through the Middle Ages, churches and church property were sanctuaries in which even the worst malefactors could find refuge. Witness Victor Hugo's unhappy Quasimodo. And in modern times, France, the United States, Mexico, and other nations have given shelter without question to individuals of all political and ideological shades. It was in accord with the "right of asylum" that Holland permitted Kaiser Wilhelm II to chop wood at Doorn and Mexico allowed Leon Trotsky to write his memoirs in Mexico City.

However, in recent months, the conviction has grown almost everywhere that the men most responsible for the greatest holocaust the world has known are beyond the pale of even historic rights and precedents.

Viscount Simon, Chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, has declared that no Nazi who takes refuge in a neutral country should have the right to say, "Here I am and here I stay."

International Law

"There is no such thing in international law as the right of asylum attaching to an individual," Lord Simon says. "It is part undoubtedly of the sovereignty of any state to admit such foreigners, but the state is at perfect liberty to eject them again."

And the Archbishop of York has declared, "We want to get at the men who have corrupted and perverted the youth and manhood of Germany and are responsible for this terrible war. If Hitler managed to escape, it would be a monstrous outrage against justice."

The escape of Hitler and/or his cohorts also would be an outrage against security.

Many authorities, including Walter Lippmann, believe that Himmler, Goebbels, and other outstanding Nazis, if not Hitler himself, are planning to continue the Nazi movement underground after the Allied military victory and to direct it from foreign soil.

Some observers see in the boldness with which the Nazi chieftains continue to act in the face of certain defeat and incipient revolution positive proof that they have a well-laid scheme for a last-minute getaway.

If the Nazi bosses should reach a neutral or friendly refuge to carry on an underground war by remote control, the hope of a reasonably quick healing of the world's woes and the establishment of a lasting peace will have been dealt a severe blow.

Quarantine Would Be Needed

In order to circumvent the escaped Nazi leaders, the Allies would have to exercise complete control, perhaps for years, over all communications, all commercial intercourse, and all travel between Germany and the rest of the world.

A nation of 70,000,000 persons would have to be kept in literal quarantine for an indefinite period.

Fortunately, there are growing signs that Allied leaders realize full well the possible consequences of letting the top Nazis get away and are taking every precaution to prevent it—or if they should manage to escape to go after them wherever they may flee.

In recalling recently that the Moscow Conference had pledged the pursuit of the men responsible for the war to "the outermost ends of the earth," Lord Vansittart observed cryptically:

"It would be most ungenerous not to include neutral countries in so wide a definition."

In all probability, another joint notice soon will go out from the Allied governments warning nonbelligerents and Axis satellites that no effort to protect war criminals, major or minor, or to help them elude the long arm of international justice will be tolerated.

House Group Probes 'Coddling' of P. O. W.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Reports of "coddling" prisoners and "unworthy" treatment of wounded United States servicemen are being investigated by the House Military Affairs Committee, chairman Andrew J. May (D.) of Kentucky, disclosed Aug. 19.

Committee investigators, Mr. May told reporters, have been sent to prison camps in Kentucky and Pennsylvania to inquire into complaints "that Axis prisoners of war are being coddled and treated like heroes."

"We have received many complaints," the Kentuckian said, "and according to reports some of these prisoners are being treated like guests, being transported to movies and held up as great heroes. It is one thing to treat them decently, but it is something else to give them a lot of privileges just because they happened to be captured while trying to kill a lot of our boys."

4,000,000 Bibles Sent Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — Completing its fourth year of war emergency work, the American Bible Society has distributed to the United States Armed Forces and Merchant Marine 4,250,843 volumes of the Scriptures, which include 51,102 New Testaments, carefully packaged in water-proof containers, to be placed on lifeboats and rafts.

In addition, more than half a million books have gone to prisoners of war, the Society reported, and to refugees and civilians in distressed areas of Europe. This has involved preparing for shipment the Scriptures in 41 different languages, including Afrikaans, Bambara, and Galla.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	828,020
1944 volume to date	174,678,415
1943 volume to date	208,413,631

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	55.5	Prev. day	55.7
Month ago	54.4	Year ago	48.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup B (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ainsworth (¼k)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
800	Airc Access	4⅞	4½	4½
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	117	117	117
100	Allied Prod (2)	38	38	38
100	Alum Ltd (.50a)	77	77	77
700	Alum Co Amer (2)	34½	34	34⅛
1.50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113⅝	113½	113½
800	Am Cen Mfg	12⅝	12	12
100	Am C P&LA 1¾(k)	43	43	43
50	AmCP&LAn (1¾k)	41	41	41
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	36	35½	35½
200	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Am Gas & El (1.60)	30⅜	30	30⅛
100	Am G&El pf (4¾)	112	112	112
50	Am Gen 6 pf (2)	38⅝	38¼	38½
100	Am Hard Rub (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Meter (1e)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
25	Am Pot & Ch (5½e)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1400	Am Republics (.e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1600	Am Superpow (3g)	800	800	800
200	Am Superpow pf	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
2800	Argus Inc	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞
800	Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3½	3½
6700	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¾	3¾
800	Ark N Gas pf 1.15k	10⅝	10½	10½
1500	Arn-Equip (.55e)	10	10	10
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
500	Ashland Oil&R(.40)	10	10	10
300	Asso Laund	6½	6⅝	6⅝
200	Atlantic C Fish	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
125	Atl Cst L Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
900	Atlas Corp war	44	43½	43½
100	Atlas D Forge	8	8	8
1200	Automat Prod	2⅛	2	2
100	Ayrshire P Coll	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Babcock & Wil	15½	15½	15½
3600	Baldwin Loco war	24	24	24
200	Baldwin Rub	9	8⅝	8⅝
3900	Barium Stl	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
200	Basic Refract	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
60	Bell Tel Can	5	5	5
40	Bens & Hed pf	133½	133	133
2900	Berk & Gay Furn	35	35	35
300	Birds & Fdy	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Blue Hill (E W)	9⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Blue Ridge	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Blue Rid cv pf	2½	2½	2½
100	Blumenthal (8)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
900	Bohack (HC)	98½	98	98½
16	Bohack (HC) 1pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
200	Bo-m-Bilt H	3	3	3
2500	Brewst Aero	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Brit Celan	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Brown F&W	43½	43½	43½
900	Brown-P Dist	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Brown Rubber	19	18	18
1200	Buckeye P L (.80)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2800	Buf N&EP (.50)	16	16	16
100	Buf N&EP $ pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
400	Burma Ltd	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
700	Burry Biscuit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Cal2El Pow (.30e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Callite Tung (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	2	2	2
100	Carman B (⅛e)	43	43	43
50	Carnation (1)	41	41	41
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	117	117	117
2000	Carrier Corp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1000	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Cent Pow pf (5)	102½	102½	102½
100	Cen Ohio El pf (.85e)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2300	Cessna Aire (.60e)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
350	Chi Pneumatic (.35e)	4⅛	4	4
2800	Chief Cons Mng	38⅜	37½	37½
125	Childs pf	44½	43½	43½
600	Cities Service	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Cit Scv pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	Cit Svc pf B	108⅞	107	107
100	City Auto Stpg	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
800	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Clayton & Lam	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
275	Cleve El Illum	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
100	Cleve Trust	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
50	Cockshutt Plow	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400	Colonial Airl	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Colo Fuel & I war	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Colts Pt F Arm	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
290	Colum G & E pf	70⅛	69	69
50	Comm P Svc	24½	24½	24½
200	Comm Wat Svc a	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Compo Sh Mvtc	12	12	12
100	Conn Gas & C	1	1	1
100	Cons C(E Bal	69	69	69
50	ConGEBalpfB(4½)	117½	117½	117½
20	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	111½	111½	111½
600	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝
800	Cons Ret Strs (.55e)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	Cons Royalty (.06e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Cons Textile	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	ContFdy&Mch (.15e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Cook Pt & V (.80)	16	16	16
600	Copper Range (⅛e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Cor & Rey pf	87	87	87
25	Cosden Petro pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
800	Creole Pet (½e)	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
500	Croft Brew (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Crowley Milner	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
200	Crown Drug (.05e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Crystal Oil Ref	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Cuban AtlSug (1½e)	24⅞	24	24
10	Dayton Rub (1.40)	23	23	23
200	Derby Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78½	78½	78½
1100	Det Gray Ir	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Det Stl Prod (⅜e)	26½	26½	26½
300	Diamond Shoe (.80)	16	16	16
3100	Diana Strs(.80)	12⅛	10⅝	12
300	Diver Corp (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
175	Draper Corp (1)	77	77	77
100	Durh Hos B(⅛e)	3	3	3
200	EastG&Pfpf(2¼k)	41½	41½	41½
150	East O&F pr pf(4½)	70	69¾	69¾
50	East Mall Iron(4½)	30	30	30
50	East Sta pf A	50	49	49
200	East Sta pf B	50½	48½	48½
200	EastSugAs pf (2½k)	40½	40	40
200	Easy WashMB (⅛e)	4⅛	4	4
21300	El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	96	95½	95½
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	92	91½	91½
200	El P&L 2 pf A	57¾	56¾	57
25	Elliott Co pf (2⅜)	51½	51½	51½
600	Emerson Elec (.30e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	120½	120½	120½
425	EquitpCrp42pf(2¼k)	40¾	40½	40½
500	Esquire Inc (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	EversharInc (1.20a)	20¾	20¼	20¼
100	Fairchild Cam (.10e)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1300	Fairchild E&A (.20g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
700	Fansteel Met (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
1700	Fedders Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Fire As Phil (2a)	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	22	22	22
300	Fox H Brew	26½	25½	25½
300	Froedt O&M (.80)	16½	16½	16½
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	16½	16½	16½
100	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1800	Gen Finance (.20)	5	5	5
200	Gen Fireprfg (⅝e)	19⅝	19	19
30	Gen Share pf	88¼	87½	87½
1400	Glen Ald Coal	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
100	Grand Rap V	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	35½	35½	35½
400	Greif B&D (1bg)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Hall Lamp (.60e)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Hartford Ray vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Haselrine (1⅛e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Hearn D Strs	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	Hecla Min (⅛e)	8	8	8
100	Heller (WR) (.60)	12	12	12
200	Hollinger Con (1)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Holl C Gold (h.26e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Holophone (½)	31½	31½	31½
1.25	Horn & Hard (1.60)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
300	Hoskins Mfg (1.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1300	Humble Oil	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Hussmann-Lig (.80)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Huyler's	4	3¾	3¾
100	Il Pow	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Il Pow div ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Il Pow pf (2¾k)	50¼	50	50¼
500	Il Zinc (.90e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltdrec(½g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	IndAsc Finan vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
350	Indus Finan pf	52½	52	52½
10	Ins Co N Am	85	85	85
5100	Int Hyd-El pf	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
4500	Int Petrol	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Int S Rai B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Intl Util pf	24	24	24
2400	InTerra Pow Del pf	48	48	48
200	Iron Firem vtc	10⅝	10	10
200	Irving Air Ch	20⅝	20	20
200	Isal Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Jacobs Air Eq	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1300	Jacobs (F L)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
300	Jeannette Gla	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Jer CP&L 5½pf	97	97	97
200	Jer CP&L 7pf	102	102	102
10	Jer CP&L 7pf	108¼	108¼	108¼
100	Kingston Prod	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Kirby Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Krueger Brew (.425e)	9	9	9
290	Lack RR NJ	58½	58	58½
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	16½	16½	16½
200	Lang Fdy & M	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Lane-Wells (1)	14	14¼	14¼
19200	Leonard Oil Dev	1	1	1
200	Le Tourneau (1)	27	26¾	27
100	Line Material (¼e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	3	3	3
100	Long Is L pf	78½	78	78½
125	Long Is L pf B	69⅞	69½	69½
300	Louis L&E (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Lunch Corp (2)	32	32	32
600	Manati Sug war	2½	2½	2½
200	Mangel Strs	9⅞	9	9⅛
400	Marion St Shov	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
900	Masser-Harris	8	8	8
200	McWill Dredg (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Mercant Stra 1½e	80	80	80
100	Merritt-C&S	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Merritt-C&S war	2	2	2
100	Mesabi Iron	3	3	3
100	MichBumper (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Mich Stl Tube	8	8	8
400	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
910	MicromatHone (.35e)	9	9	9
200	Mid St P Bvtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1100	MidW Corp (.20e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Midl6tl n-cum(2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Mid-West Abr (.09e)	2½	2½	2½
100	MockJVoeh (⅛e)	27½	27½	27½
300	Moirybdenum (⅛e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
7200	Monogram Pict	4½	4½	4½
50	Montg Ward A (7)	176	175½	175½
300	MontrLH&P (h.44a)	18½	18½	18½
300	Mount Prod (⅛e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Muskogee (.35e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	Nat B Hess (.05g)	2⅜	2	2⅜
100	Nat Brew (h2)	31½	31½	31½
200	Nat City Lines	13½	13½	13½
800	Nat Fuel O (1)	12½	12⅜	12⅜
100	Nat Mfr & Strs (.30e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Nat Rub Mch (.15e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	24½	24½	24½

Stock Leaders Continue To Drift Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Stock market leaders continued to drift today without being subjected to any particular pressure and, while there were a few isolated strong spots present, declines of fractions to a point or more predominated.

Dealings were relatively slow from the start and quotations at the worst around noon. Extreme recessions were reduced near the close although volume failed to expand on the attempted revival. Transfers for the full stretch ran to around 800,000 shares.

Lightness of liquidation again was encouraging to analysts who felt that such offerings as appeared still reflected ultra-caution of those who feared that temporarily severe repercussions might follow a sudden Nazi crash because of home unpreparedness for reconversion. Stocks in the peace category remained more or less favored.

Briggs Mfg. moved counter to the trend, hitting a peak for 1944. In the rear ranks the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Graham-Paige, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Texas Co., Certain-Teed, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Westinghouse, American Can, and Texas Co.

Curb laggards included Electric Bond & Share, Carrier Corp., Cities Service, Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Pantepec, and Puget Sound Power. Sullivan Machinery sprinted for an advance of about 2 points. Interstate Power preferred also tilted forward.

The bond market slanted lower today under expanded offerings of rails.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1944, combined net income of $1,408,510 after all charges. This compares with net of $1,578,487 for the like period of 1943. The holding association net income for the 12 months' period was $1,323,645, or $49,007 above that of the 1943 period.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury	High	Low	2:00
Sales in $1,000			
1 2s 64-52	100.14	100.14	100.14
4 2½s 70-65	100.10	100.10	100.10
1 2½s 72-67	100.17	100.17	100.17

Corporate Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
27	Alleghany 3½s 54	106⅞	106	106
7	Am&FP 5s 2030	93½	93½	93½
4	Am T&T 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
27	Am T&T 3½s 61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10	Am T&T 3s 56	122	122	122
2	Am Tob 3s 62	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	Arm Del 7s 78	114	114	114
4	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
2	ATSF 4s 95	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
24	ACL 1st 4s 52	103⅛	102⅝	102⅞
6	ACL cl 4s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
23	ACL 4½s 64	88	87⅝	88
2	B&O 1st m 48	91	91	91
41	B&O 95 A	53¾	52⅝	53⅛
10	B&O 95 C	59⅝	59	59
7	B&O 2000D	53½	53	53
23	B&O 96 F	53½	53⅛	53⅛
9	B&O cv 60	34	33⅝	33⅝
24	B&O 4s 48	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛
4	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	84	84	84
8	B&O SW 50	69⅝	69	69⅛
16	BostMe 4½s 79	58½	58	58
4	BostMe 4s 60	93	92⅝	92⅝
1	Brk 5s 59	101 ⅞	101⅞	101⅞
34	Buf R&P 5Tst	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
29	BCR&N 5s 34	26⅝	26	26
25	Can P 4s perp	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Celan 3½s62	105½	105½	105½
11	Cen G cn5s45	46	45½	45⅝
7	CenNYP 3½s62	86	85	86
13	CenPac 5s60	103¾	104⅛	104⅛
23	Cen P 1st4s49	88½	87⅞	87⅞
30	CRIRG 5s87	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2	C&O 3½s96D	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
44	Chi&A 3s49	107	107	107
1	CB&Q 5s71A	38½	38½	38½
11	CB&Q 4½s77	108	108	108
28	C&EI inc 97	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Chi&L 5s66	52½	52½	52½
101	CMStPP 5s2000	57	57	57
17	CMSPP 5s2000	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
28	CMSP 4½s89C	8¼	8¼	8¼
12	CMSP 4 4s89	8¼	8¼	8¼
124	C&NW 4½s89	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
12	C&NW 4s89	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
21	CRIP 4½s52A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
21	CRI&P 4s88	48	47¾	48
46	CRIP r 4s34	70⅞	70	70
1	CCCSL 4½s77	42¾	42¾	42¾
7	CI UT 5s71	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
4	CI UT 4½s77	100	100	100
32	ComEd 3½s58	93⅝	93½	93⅝
1	Con Ed 2½s48	114	113½	113⅝
20	Del&H 4s 63	103½	103½	103⅝
95	Del PL 3s73	95	94⅝	94⅝
5	D&RG 4s36	106½	106½	106½
1	D&RGW 5s55	54	54	54
12	D&RGW 5s78	48⅞	48½	48½
12	Duq Lt 3½s63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
39	Erie 4½s 2015	82½	82½	82½
13	FlaEC 5s74	52	52	52
12	Gdrich 4¼s56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12	GtNor 4½s77E	105	105	105
27	GtNor 4s46G	71⅝	71	71⅝
87	Hud C 5s62A	118	118	118
10	H&M r 5s57	71⅝	71	71⅝
21	H&M inc 5s57	28½	28½	28½
3	Ill Bell 2¾s81	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12	IC 4s53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
48	IC 4½s66	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
18	ICCSL 3s63A	72½	71½	71½
9	ICCSL 4½s63	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
2	Int GN 6s52	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5	IntHRE 6s44	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1	Int Pw 5s47	103½	103½	103½
14	IntT&T 4½s52	93¼	93¼	93¼
24	IntT&T 5s55	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2	Jond&L 3½s61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
15	KCP&L 4s58	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	KC Sou 5s50	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2	Lac G 5½s52	84	84	84
9	Laut N inc 5s	100	100	100
5	LVNY 4½s50	55	55	55
1	Leh V 5s2003st	71	71	71
1	Leh V 4½s2003	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
11	Leh V 4s2003	46	46	46
1	L Isl r 4s49	86	85	86
1	Va Ry 5½s66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
47	NYCDSL 4½s78	103¾	103¾	103¾
44	NYNHH 4½s67	68	67⅞	67⅞
1	NYNHH 4s56	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
10	NYNHH 4s57	42¾	42¾	42¾
4	NYOW r4s92	23½	23½	23½
10	NYWB 4½s48	15½	15½	15½
1	NorPac 4s2047	87	87	87
4	NorP 5s2047D	83	83	83
12	NorP 4½s2047	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	NorP 4s97	97	97	97
4	NorP 3s2047	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Ohio Ed 4½s65	104	104	104
4	PG&E 3½s68	110	109⅞	109⅞
4	PG&E 4s84	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	PenP&L 4½s74	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4	PenP&L 3½s69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4	PenRR 4½s65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7	PenRR 4½sD70	103	103	103
7	PenRR 4½s81	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	PenRR 3¾s52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
14	Peo & E 4s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Phila Co 6s 44	74½	74½	74½
61	PereM 4½s 60	44⅞	43⅝	44⅛
6	Ph RCI 6s 49	28	27⅞	28
7	Ph RCI 5s 73 st	28	27⅞	28
5	Phil Ry 4s 57	15½	15½	15½
3	Portl Gas 5s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pr Stl C 5s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Rdg 4½s 97 A	105½	105½	105½
3	Rem R 3½s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Rio GW 4s 39	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
20	Rio GW 4s 49	62⅝	62	62
2	Rutl 1st 4½s 41	94	94	94
2	St LIMS 4s RG 33	18	18	18
31	St LSF 5s50B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
18	StLSF 4½s78	44½	44⅛	44⅛
34	StLSF 4s50A	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
41	StLSW rf5s50	41⅜	41	41⅛
142	Sea AL 6s64S	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
24	Sea AL 4s50st	43¾	43½	43⅝
9	Sea AL rf4s59	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
36	Sou-Vac 4s64	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
3	SPTxT 3¾s74	106½	106½	106½
50	So Pac 4½s81	108	108	108
23	So Pac 4½s83	79	78⅝	78⅝
20	So Pac 4½s69	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
20	So Pac rf4s55	103½	103½	103½
2	So Pac 4s Or 77	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	So PSFT 4s50	84½	84½	84½
2	Sou Ry cn5s94	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Sou Ry r4s56	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
2	SW Bell 3s68	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
13	Tex Corp 3s59	107	107	107
10	T&P 1st5s79	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
27	Th Ave 5s60	93	92½	92½
1	UnOilCal 3s67	104	104	104
2	UnOilCal 3s59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Un Pac 1st5s71	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
22	Wab 4½s91	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Wab 4s71	104	104	104
2	W Sh 4s2381	93	93	93
1	WestUTe 3s60	104	104	104
2	WhStl 3½s66	108	108	108
5	Wilson 3s58	100	100	100
4	WisCen 4s49	64	64	64
17	WisC 4s8D 38	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7	YoungST 3¼s00	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

2	Arg 4s 72 Feb	88¾	88¾	88¾
25	Arg 4s 72 Ap	89½	89	89
8	Arg 4½s 68	100	100	100
8	Australia 5s 55	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Brazil 3¾s 1 Ser	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Braz 6½s 26-57	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1	Braz 6½s 27-57	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2	Chile 6s Jan 61 a	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1	Copenh 3s52	18	18	18
1	Denmk 4½s62	80½	80½	80½
1	Met Wat 5½s50	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3	Pernamb 7s47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
38	Peru 1st6s60	41	41	41⅛
24	Peru 2d6s61	20½	20½	20½
1	Pol 4½s68non	20½	20	20½
5	Queensld 6s47	22⅞	22½	22⅝
6	Rio de J 6½s53	101⅛	101⅛	101
	Rio de J 6½s53	39¾	39¾	39¾

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today 3,603,000, previous day 5,377,500, week ago 5,224,900, year ago 3,077,500. Jan. 1 to date 1,892,598,000, year ago 3,068,000, two years ago 3,961,000. Jan. 1 to date 2,410,216,725, two years ago 1,356,077,900.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	24	25¼
Bank of New York (14)	436	448
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52⅞	54

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13¾
American Hardware Co	30	32
American Manufacturing	50	53
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅛
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	
Appleton2Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	⅜	1⅛
Arlington Mills	52½	58¼
Art Metal Construction	24¼	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Home Appliance	9⅝	11⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Ruber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	193	213
Brown Co pf	34¼	37
Campbell A S Co Inc †	7⅜	8⅜
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17½
Colonial Stores	20⅛	22⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42½	45¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77	80
Durez Plastic Chemical	22½	26
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157⅛	172⅝
Eastern Corporation	11⅛	12
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¾
Exolon Co	8⅜	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25½	27¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¼	49¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21½	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10
Goodall Worsted Company	54½	58½
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	60	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	2¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6½	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¼	37¼
Heywood Wakefield2Co pf B	20½	22¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅝	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
International Detrola	13⅜	14
Keith George E Co	65	
Kendall Company	11⅝	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114	118
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	65¾	69
Merck & Co	38¼	41½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
*Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
*Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅛	26⅝
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11⅝
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¼	88
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6¼
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	68½	72¾
New England Lime Co	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	70½	76¾
Ohio Finance	10⅞	11⅝
Panhandle East. Pipe Line	46	49
Parker Appliance	117⅞	123⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	76	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5scf	90	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	47¾	50¾
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅜	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	14½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	
Sanford Mills	43	46
Submarine Signal Co	33½	36
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅞
Time Incorporated	64¼	67¼
Triumph Explosives Inc	3⅛	3½
*United Elastic Corp	17⅛	18¼
US Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
US Envelope Co 7pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	94	97¾
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	104½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¾	31½
Warner&Swasey Co	87⅜	93⅝
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	162⅜	171½
West Point Manufacturing	45¼	48¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	111½	124⅝
*Ex-dividend		

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	99¾	103¾
Central Pwr&Light 7 pf	117¾	121¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	48¾	51¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Kansas P&Lt 4½spf	104¼	108¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅜	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	32¼	34½
No States Power Del 6 pf	70¾	73¾
No States PowerDel7 pf	80¾	83¾

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts. Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

BOSTON FUND
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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	
Brockton Gas Light	87⅜	93⅜
Central Maine Power 6s pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	128
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16	17½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	
Conn Light & Power	45	47¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41⅝
Green Mountain Power pf	87	91
Hartford Electric Light	53	53¾
Haverhill Electric	26¼	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31½	
Lowell Electric Light	37⅜	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81⅞	85¼
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅝	19¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¾	36¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35¾	37½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	61½	63½
N E Public Serv $7 pf in	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pf in	98	102
N E Public Serv $7 pf	46¼	48¾
N E Public Service $6 pf	44¾	46¾
Newport Electric	22½	
Providence Gas	7⅞	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	21⅞	23⅞
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127⅛	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Company	11⅞	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19¼
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	15⅜	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52⅞	55⅝
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	575	600
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅝
City of New York (1.60)	17⅜	19¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	49¾	51¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	47	50½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
Gen Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine(1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (⅛)	8⅛	9
Great Am Insurance (1)	28	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28¾	30½
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Ins Co No American (2½a)	84¾	87¼
Jersey Insurance NY (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants&MfsofNew York (.60)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	48¼	51½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7⅜
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Cas (1)	25¼	27⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27⅞	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6¾
Northern (3a)	87	92
Pacific Fire (5a)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16½
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36¼
Reinsurance Cor New York	4⅝	6¼
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Repere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St Paul F. & Marine (1.60)	71¾	74¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	64¼	68
Travelers (10)	472	487
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	35¼

s—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.07	4.45
Amerex Holding	29.375	30.50
American Business Shares	3.78	4.14
Axe Houghton Fund	15.27	16.42
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.03	106.28
Boston Fund	18.29	19.60
Broad Street Investing	29.94	32.37
Bullock Fund	15.97	17.51
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.25	30.48
Chemical Fund	9.84	10.64
Christiana Securities Co	3470.00	3570.00
Commodity Corp	9.08	
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.75	46.75
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.12	23.76
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.62	14.62
Equitable Invest Corp	31.92	34.33
Equity Corp $3 of	40.00	42.33
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.71	21.23
Fund Investors Inc	23.66	25.93
General Capital	35.00	37.63
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.54	7.08
Low Priced Shares	6.25	6.88
Railroad Shares	3.69	4.07
Railroad Shares	4.46	4.91
Steel Shares	4.52	4.98
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.02	24.75
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.01	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.85		S-1	26.00
B-2	32.14		S-2	14.64
B-3	20.09		S-3	11.50
B-4	11.38		S-4	5.30
K-1	18.89		K-2	24.07
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.10			
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	92.20			
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.08			9.98
Maryland Fund	4.65			5.25
Mass Invest Tr	22.12			24.09
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.16			12.00
Mutual Invest	11.65			12.73
Nation Wide oVting	1.36			1.49
New England Fund	13.12			14.14

New York Stocks

Automobile	6.87	7.56
Railroad	5.55	6.12
Railroad Equip	7.77	8.55
Steel	6.36	7.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875	22.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.54	.59
Putnam Fund	14.23	15.41
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.53	3.87
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.39	96.29
Spencer Trask Fund	15.24	16.24
State Invest Invest	46.25	49.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.25	18.95

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.81	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.92	
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.83	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.74
Nation Wide Sec	3.87	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.87	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.77	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.45	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.44	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.20	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.89	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	33.50	35.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks
August 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird & Son	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
6.75	Bos & Albany	115	114½	115	114¼
2.00	Bos Edison	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	36¼
	B & M pr pf	38	38	38	39¼
.64	Bos Per Prop	14½	14	14⅛	14
.50a	Cop Range	6½	6½	6½	6¼
	E Mass St Ry	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
.50a	East Sts	12	11⅞	12	11⅝
	Maine Cent	4¼	4	4	4½
	Maine Cent pf	28½	28½	28½	29¼
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½
	North Butte	44c	40c	42c	44c
.40a	Reece But H	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11
.60	Shawmut As	14	14	14	14
1.20a	Torrington	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37½
2.00	Un Tw Drill	27½	28½	28½	28¼
2.50	Un Sh M		31¼		31¼
1.50	Un Sh **				21½

*Ex-dividend. **Paid or payable in 1944. ***Paid this year. a Paid or payable in 1944. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Local Panels To Settle Small OPA Violations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today delegated to local panels authority to negotiate settlement with retailers in cases involving minor violations of price ceilings.

The local panels are made up of unpaid volunteers who work with consumers and retailers to obtain better understanding and compliance with price ceilings.

Under the Stabilization Extension Act, OPA is given authority to sue a retailer in cases of overcharge if the customer does not sue within 30 days. Delegation of the right to negotiate voluntary settlements is intended to make court action unnecessary in minor violations, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said.

Under terms of the act the amount of settlement may vary from the actual overcharge to a penalty of three times the overcharge, or $50, whichever is greater.

If circumstances warrant, OPA said, a price panel may close a case with an agreement from the retailer to comply in future sales.

Whenever overcharged customers can be identified, payment will be made to them, OPA said, adding that in other cases money collected will be turned over to the Treasury.

In actions initiated by OPA, however, refunds to customers will not be in excess of the actual overcharge.

The agency emphasized that negotiation with price panels will be voluntary on the part of retailers. Those who wish may insist on court action.

A. Felix du Pont Retires From Firm's Finance Committee

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — A. Felix du Pont, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has retired as a member of its finance committee, effective Aug. 1, the company announced after a directors' meeting. He will continue as a member of the board.

Edward B. Yancey, until now general manager of the explosives department, was elected a vice-president and member of the executive committee. Emile F. du Pont, production director of the Nylon division and a director of the company, was elected to succeed A. Felix du Pont on the financial committee.

Dr. Fin Sparre, director of the development department, will retire Aug. 21, it was announced. He will retain his membership on the board of directors. Ernest K. Gladding will succed Dr. Sparre as director of the development department.

William H. Ward, assistant manager of the explosives department, was named general manager to succeed Mr. Yancey.

The appointment of T. C. Davis, heretofore assistant comptroller, as an assistant treasurer also was announced.

Utility Refinancing Plan Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the Mississippi Power and Light Company's refinancing program, including the issuance and sale of $12,000,000 of first mortgage bonds due in 1974.

Mississippi also will issue to Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York, $2,000,000 in 2¼ per cent promissory notes, to be paid in 20 semi-annual installments beginning in March, 1945.

Under the refinancing plan, Electric Power and Light Corporation, Mississippi's parent, will surrender 20,182 shares of the subsidiary $6 preferred stock. Mississippi will then change the stated value of its outstanding 500,000 shares of common stock—all owned by its parent—from $2,500,000 to $4,750,000.

Proceeds from the sale of securities, together with Treasury cash, will be used to redeem $15,000,000 of Mississippi's 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1957, at 102½ plus acrued interest.

Sees Curb on 'Gas' For Civilian Aircraft

WASHINGTON (AP)—A high official in the Office of Price Administration said that there was "no doubt" that a limit will be placed soon on the use of civilian grade gasoline in privately owned airplanes.

He said discussions were being carried on currently to decide which government agency will administer the control program. Besides OPA, the choice includes the War Production Board, the Civil Petroleum Administration for War, the official said.

A limitation is made necessary, the OPA official said, as a result of relaxation of CAA regulations to permit more flying by civilians, and release of a large number of government-owned planes for sale as surplus property.

Concurrently with discussion of the limitation, PAW called on the nation's refineries to step up production of 80-octane, all-purpose military gasoline.

Awarded N. Y. Central Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler were high bidders for a new $15,500,000 New York Central Railroad equipment trust certificate issue, bidding 99.5391 for the certificates as 1⅞s.

Phenomenal Change Outlined In Current Food Situation

(First of two articles on the food outlook.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the drought which in recent weeks has considerably lowered the corn crop outlook, the present food situation in the United States is remarkably easy, and the about-face in the longer outlook over the last year has been little less than phenomenal. The crop and food outlook has almost reversed itself and swung from a famine to a feast.

Most conspicuous sign of the change has been the magnificent wheat crop prospect of around 1,125,000,000 bushels, the most spectacular wheat crop in American history and one of the most rapid improvements on record in the size of the crop estimate between winter and summer. Earliest estimates on this crop were for something over 800,000,000 bushels, itself a bumper crop, though one that could not be counted on to support the vast increase in the country's livestock population since 1940.

The increase of 300,000,000 bushels over these earlier estimates, however, has drowned out all prospects that the country might not be able to carry its record-breaking population of hogs, beef, sheep, milk-cows and poultry. Such a crop will be sufficient to take care of all human needs, all livestock needs, all prospective needs for industrial alcohol, all Army and Lend-Lease needs, an estimated 65,000,000 bushels for postwar hunger relief, and a satisfactory carry-over.

Meat Prospects Favorable

Meantime the outlook for meat is also astonishingly favorable. It is true that the hog population has gone down somewhat, due to heavy marketings, corn shortage, and a less favorable corn-hog ratio. But more feed can soon take care of this, and meantime the number of beef cattle on range is at record levels. Shortage of feed has held back much of this from the feed country and it was likely, before the size of the new wheat crop, that much of it would come to market underweight and underfed but this is no longer necessary or likely unless as a result of bungling in the price structure by Washington.

At the same time the supply of fats is improved, the crops of fruits and vegetables are substantially above last year, and the government is knee-deep in storage eggs, into which it has put between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000 without much idea today of where the eggs are to be eaten or by whom.

Only in two major categories is the food outlook still tight—in sugar and in dairy products. Sugar statistics are following pretty closely their course of 25 years ago. There has been a sharp fall in the domestic beet sugar production, due to the large amount of labor it requires. The world supply of sugar is due to be very tight as soon as the war ends because of the trampling and bombing of the sugar beet fields of Europe.

Cuban Crop Discouraged

In addition the Cuban crop has been discouraged and stunted somewhat by slow and pinch-penny policies on the part of the United States authorities in bargaining for it with the Cubans. And the Javanese and Philippine crops have been cut out of the picture by the Japanese and much of the concentrating equipment there may be a ruin when the Japs are driven out.

As for the dairy situation, it has been made tight for some time to come by many factors. One is the large increased civilian demand for fluid milk. Another has been the shortage of feed; another has been the shortage of labor, and still another has been very heavy government takings of evaporated milk, then of cheese, and then of dried milk for export, and of concentrated milk and butter products for the armed forces.

By and large, however, the food situation not only is easy but is obviously destined to become very much easier in the future.

International Wheat Outlook

An instance of this is the international outlook for wheat—which will come under examination at the end of this month by the International Wheat Council. The four wheat expert countries, United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, will have an estimated export surplus this year of round 1,500,000,000 bushels. Normal in prewar years was something round 600,000,000.

Wheat, of course, as grain or flour, is a key food in international trade, providing the highest food value in the smallest cargo space, and is due to be a large item in European relief. However, the extent of this relief demand is small compared with the available supply, as the following figures may indicate.

Of the "normal" export surplus of wheat of round 600,000,000 bushels, Europe normally takes round 450,000,000. Of that Great Britain normally took about half, or round 225,000,000 bushels, and the continent the other 225,000,000 bushels. This the continental nations added to a normal production of their own, counting out the Balkan countries and Russia, of round 1,200,000,000 bushels.

Strenuous efforts have been made in Europe, however, in the last four years, to keep up food production, so that it seems unlikely that western Europe would more than double its takings of non-European wheat in the year after its liberation. Thus this added requirement would come to an outside figure of round 225,000,000 bushels, which is less than the increase in the United States crop, without counting on the sharp increase in the Canadian crop this year.

(To be continued)

NWLB Refuses To Backtrack On Wage Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Consideration of an employer's financial position in determining wage rates to be paid in wartime "would defeat wage stabilization and make a nullity of the congressional policy," says the National War Labor Board.

While some employers would gain, because even at this time they are not doing well, more of them would suffer because their present larger-than-normal profits would warrant increases in wage rates beyond those which we have been allowing, Edwin E. Witte, a public member, said in an opinion for the public and labor members in a case involving the Acme Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., and the Congress of Industrial Organizations rubber workers.

Walter T. Margetts, writing a dissent for the industry members, said the case was clearly one "in which the equity powers of the Board should have been used and in the exercise of discretion under such equity powers the Board should have refused any retroactivity whatsoever."

The Board on Nov. 9, 1943, granted a three-cent hourly increase, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1942. The Company put the increase into effect, but petitioned for reconsideration on the retroactivity. The financial position of the Company was examined by a special investigator of the Board, and a public hearing was held on May 22. A majority of the Board then affirmed the earlier order.

"While the plea made by the employer in this case is understandable and not unreasonable," the majority opinion said, "we believe that the facts do not warrant a departure from the Board's established policy not to take the financial position of the employer into consideration in determining labor disputes over wages."

House Members Are Invited To Testify in Probe of P. A. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The House Campaign Expenses Committee has invited testimony from any House members who feel they were defeated—or hard-pressed—in the 1944 primaries by campaigns financed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations or other groups.

Organizing for the biennial inquiry, the Committee heard from Representative Richard M. Kleberg (D) of Texas, who was defeated this year, and asked Representatives Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, John M. Costello (D) of California, Marion T. Bennett (R) of Missouri; John Lesinski (D) of Michigan, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, Lyndon B. and Luther A. Johnson of Texas to present any complaints.

Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee which has been sharply criticized on the floor of the House, was invited and accepted immediately to testify at the start of public hearings next Monday.

Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, chairman, said all Representatives in whose districts there were "reports of outside influence" have been asked to testify.

He expressed doubt that many of them would do so, however, pointing out that Mr. Kleberg appeared only after urging.

Mr. Rayburn said he did not propose to make a formal complaint, adding that he may tell the committee "privately" what some of the experiences were in the Texas primaries. Mr. Anderson said he understood a considerable amount of money was spent in an unsuccessful effort to unseat the Speaker. There were no reports of C. I. O. pressure against Mr. Rayburn, and Mr. Anderson did not say who opposed the Speaker.

Mr. Anderson announced Mr. Hillman's acceptance of the Committee invitation and said the C. I. O.-P. A. C. head would be accompanied by his chief counsel, John J. Abt.

He also dispelled reports of a jurisdictional dispute between his Committee and the Dies Committee which proposes to investigate the C. I. O. action in campaigns. He said he spoke with Acting Chairman Starnes of the Dies group and the rights of the Anderson Committee were "clearly established."

The Committee appointed John J. Caddell of Decatur, Ala., as Counsel.

Macy's, May Stores Form Co-operative Merchandising Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Affiliated Retailers, Inc., has been formed in order to develop, buy and promote merchandise co-operatively for the May Deoartment Stores Co. and R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., which have a combined sales volume of around $350,000,000 a year.

Certain other retailers may be invited to join the new establishment, which is headed by Howard B. Barber, former division manager of major appliances at Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago.

Macy's said the new company will handle lines of merchandise in which joint development and promotion is felt advantageous, in both durable and soft goods.

May has units located in Los Angeles, Akron, St. Louis, Baltimore, Denver and Cleveland. Macy's units are in New York, Newark, Toledo and Atlanta.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market came out of its doldrums last week and put on a very pretty show, with Thursday's market turning in the largest net gains on the average for over two months and with the gains for the whole week bringing the averages almost back to the trading range of the mid-July peak, which was the top of the bull market that started in the Spring of 1942.

The upswing, which really started on Wednesday afternoon, had all the earmarks of a good, strong market—good leadership, rising volume, and broader trading. In the earlier part of the week about the only feature of the market had been continued action in the smaller motors, so substantial as to have caused the Stock Exchange to put out a warning against the circulation of rumors. But when the upswing began the rise spread to a wide variety of groups, including air transports, rubbers, farm equipments, mail order shares, and rail equipments, and even in small part to the rails.

Not only was there no preference shown for "war stocks," but the list of advancing groups seemed somewhat weighted in favor of the "peace issues." Traders were particularly pleased that the market took without a jolt the invasion of Southern France and the sweep of American tanks toward Paris, despite the obvious implication of these moves that the war might end rather shortly in Europe at least, and cause a cutback or cancellation of billions in war orders.

Perhaps one reason for the market's strength lay in the word that OPA will follow a more liberal pricing policy in reconversion for those firms that are going back to products which have not been produced for some time.

It had seemed, on the basis of various OPA moves including a recent set of prices laid down for the stove industry, that the Office of Price Administration was going to lean heavily toward a "tight pricing" policy which might indeed be so tight as to shut out profits entirely for the marginal or sub-marginal producer.

It is obvious, however, that OPA does not intend to hold the lid down so tightly as to force manufacturers to the unhappy choice of going out of business or cutting wages. Furthermore it appears that in some cases where manufacturers have been making enough on war orders to carry their non-war production at break-even or a loss, OPA may be willing to allow some increase in prices for the civilian product when war-order profits are no longer available to carry it along. Such an instance might be the steel industry.

H. F.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sep. Wheat					
Chicago	1.55⅛	1.54¼	1.54½	1.54⅝	
Minneapolis	1.49⅛	1.48½	1.48⅝	1.49	
Kansas City	1.49	1.48½	1.48½	1.48⅝	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.55¼	1.54	1.54¼	1.54¾	
Minneapolis	1.48¾	1.48	1.48	1.48¾	
Kansas City	1.48⅝	1.

Sports News

Fenway Park Fans Watch Young Metkovich Develop

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among those who have once again helped make the Red Sox batting attack one of the most dangerous in baseball is George Metkovich, who a few short weeks ago brought smiles to the faces of enemy pitchers whenever he walked to the plate.

In this August drive to revive pennant talks at Fenway Park, the boy they call "Catfish" has made his presence felt by a six-game hitting pace of a scorching .500. He added two out of six, including a double, as the Red Sox dropped the third contest of the Cleveland series yesterday, 7-6, when Mickey Rocco hit a home run in the 13th inning.

Good Hustler

Metkovich is the sort of ball player you like to see succeed, because he is a nice fellow and a good hustler on the field. Although there were times this season when he looked like the worst hitter in the American League, he kept trying—bunting, dragging, swinging—anything which might snap him out of his slump. During those lean weeks, too, he had trouble around first base. It finally became so bad, Joe Cronin had to chase the Californian back to the outfield.

However, George not only has been hitting the ball hard now for several weeks, but since the injury to Lou Finney, has returned to first base and played like an old hand at the job. One of the tricks which escaped him in the beginning was making the short throw to the bag as the pitcher rushed over to cover. George practiced in pre-game drill and now can make it as well as anybody. Too, he has learned to stretch full length for infield throws, giving the Red Sox a few close decisions which went against them earlier in the year.

Climbed Steadily

But what the fans like most about Metkovich during this home stay is his hitting. He steps into a pitch with fresh confidence and swings hard and free. By holding his swing a moment longer and watching the pitch more closely, he has been hitting outside balls into left field—hitting straight-away as the ball players say. Consequently, his average has risen steadily. Today, at .258 for the year, it was not impressive. But when you consider that the boy stayed down under .200 until the first week in June, that climb of 58 points deserves a nice hand.

It seems that despite the robust hitting of fellows like Metkovich, Bobby Doerr, Bib Johnson, Pete Fox, Leon Culberson, Jim Tabor and even little Skeeter Newsome, who isn't so little, the Red Sox are unable to keep moving in the right direction. Yesterday spotty pitching again beat them, the setback leaving them 4½ games to the rear of the Browns. Cronin called upon five pitchers and three of them yielded four home runs. Oscar Judd, trying once more to join the ranks of regulars, walked six men in less than three innings. He probably will be sent home.

* * *

Briefs . . . In his six-game batting streak, Metkovich has picked up three doubles, a triple and two homers, driving in seven runs—a good run total considering his high spot in the batting order . . . Skeeter Newsome has a hitting string of nine contests and has averaged .429 for the stretch . . . It is a rare day when Skeeter fails to hit a double into the left field corner . . . The Braves last night were rained out at St. Louis.

* * *

Hal Wagner is bowing out of baseball for the duration in an impressive manner . . . He has hit safely in the last 12 games in which he has caught and at .323, is one of the league's top hitters. . . . He, like Metkovich, has been fattening his average by poking balls into left field . . . The Sox sported a 1½ game cushion on the Tigers this morning and two on the Yankees.

Musial Edges Into Lead In Batting Race

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Bobby Doerr of Boston held tight to the American League batting lead today despite a new challenge from Lou Boudreau of Cleveland but Stan Musial of St. Louis squeezed past Dixie Walker of Brooklyn in the National's red hot chase.

According to averages through Sunday's games, Doerr was hitting .324 and enjoying a slim four point edge on Boudreau, who advanced from fourth to second, passing Dick Siebert of Philadalphia and Pete Fox of Boston.

Milt Byrnes of St. Louis grabbed seventh place among the American's top 10 and Stan Spence of Washington took ninth with Wally Moses of Chicago and Vern Stephens of St. Louis dropping out of the select circle.

Musial topped Walker by one point at .355 but the Brooklyn favorite returned to the line-up on a full-time basis Sunday after 10 days of pinch hitting chores due to an ankle injury. Johnny Hopp of St. Louis at .346 and Joe Medwick of New York at .340 stepped into the title picture with healthy gains.

The first 10 hitters in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C
Doerr, Boston	118	444	90	144	.324
Boudreau, Cleveland	115	447	68	143	.320
Siebert, Philadelphia	98	348	38	111	.319
Fox, Boston	95	392	69	123	.314
Johnson, Boston	106	372	85	118	.313
Stirnweis, New York	115	477	89	147	.308
Byrnes, St. Louis	98	309	55	94	.304
Higgins, Detroit	109	390	51	118	.303
Spence, Washington	116	466	58	134	.300
Hodgin, Chicago	90	355	46	100	.299

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	115	453	94	161	.355
Walker, Brooklyn	111	404	58	143	.354
Hopp, St. Louis	102	387	90	134	.346
Medwick, New York	106	412	59	140	.340
Hughes, Chicago	87	348	52	112	.322
Holmes, Boston	116	483	68	152	.315
Weintraub New York	95	330	52	104	.315
Galan, Brooklyn	119	434	72	134	.309
McCormick, Cincinnati	112	428	56	132	.308
Sanders, St. Louis	113	447	74	137	.307

National League

Games Behind		W.	L.	Pct.
	St. Louis	81	29	.743
16½	Pittsburgh	68	46	.596
19½	Cincinnati	64	48	.571
31½	Chicago	51	59	.464
34	New York	52	65	.444
38½	Boston	46	68	.404
38½	Philadelphia	44	66	.400
41½	Brooklyn	45	73	.381

Results Aug. 21

Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 6 (10 inns.).
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Only games played.

American League

Games Behind		W.	L.	Pct.
	St. Louis	69	50	.580
4½	Boston	64	54	.542
6	Detroit	62	55	.530
6½	New York	61	55	.526
12½	Chicago	56	62	.475
14	Cleveland	56	63	.471
14	Philadelphia	56	63	.463
17½	Washington	50	68	.424

Results Aug. 21

Cleveland 7, Boston 6 (13 inns.).
New York 5, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2 (10 inns).
St. Louis 5, Washington 3 (12 inns.).

Williams Reports

Teddy Williams, former Boston College halfback, made his initial appearance at the Boston Yanks training camp at Dean Academy yesterday.

Williams raced through both workouts at top speed and appeared to be in perfect condition. The former Eagle has had National League experience with both the Philadelphia Eagles and the Washington Redskins.

Army Expands Sports Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Army will ship approximately 20 million dollars' worth of athletic equipment overseas during 1944, it was disclosed today by Lieut. Col. Henry W. (Esky) Clark, former Harvard football star, who recently was appointed head of the new athletic branch of the Special Services Division.

Back from a tour of combat areas where he inspected sports facilities, Col. Clark outlined an expanded sports program which his branch is preparing for the service forces with the aid of a committee of sports experts. This plan, leading to Force, Theater, and Armed Forces championships in various sports, also will be offered to the Ground and Air Forces and the various Theater Commanders.

"A new policy on athletic and entertainment equipment for overseas use was adopted about a year ago," Colonel Clark said. "Formerly it was allotted on the basis of about one dollar a year per man and anyone who wanted more could ask for it. Then a survey determined what was needed and the approximate amount and so much was allocated to each Theater. During the first quarter of this year it amounted to 75 cents per man.

"Since the beginning of the war about $20,000,000 worth of athletic and entertainment equipment—to use a round figure—has been shipped overseas," said Col. Clark; "more than double that amount will be sent this year. Athletic equipment makes up a little better than 50 per cent of the total."

Col. Clark and Capt. Brown Bolte, who looked over the European and Mediterranean areas while Clark was in the Pacific, agreed that softball, volley ball, boxing, and horse shoes, are the principal soldier sports because they require less space and equipment than other games.

The new sports plan under preparation, although it will be topped by big championship tournaments, will be aimed to give the soldiers competitive sports whenever they can take time out from fighting.

"The GI's don't wait for the fighting to end," Clark said. "On Saipan they were watching movies when there still were Jap snipers around. I saw one little island in the Marshalls where there were eight softball and one hardball diamonds and one in the Aleutians has 40 softball fields. And I see they're already making good use of those stadiums Mussolini built in Italy."

Caddies Favor Byron Nelson

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP) — A couple of Tam O'Shanter's caddies, members of that alert clan whose small words of wisdom often save strokes for golf's brightest stars, offer the tip that Byron Nelson is going to win the All-American open this week end.

It isn't going to be Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the defending champion and leading money winner of 1944, or Bob Hamilton, who upset Nelson in the P. G. A. final last Sunday, say these golf wise youngsters.

"How come you're so certain it will be Nelson?" young Richard Chassee and Alvin Roszkowski, Tam O'Shanter caddies, were asked.

"Well, he happens to be the best golfer in the country," snapped young Chassee, who handled the Toledo, Ohio, shooter's clubs when he finished third in the Open a year ago.

"That's right," chimed in Roszkowski, who has been carrying clubs for several years, adding with obvious confidence:

"I'll say confidently he'll be in the first two. He's a great money player."

Other caddies nodded agreement. And many of the experts here expressed similar beliefs.

However, to Leo McDermott, a 17-year-old caddie, it doesn't matter how good Nelson is in that 72-hole medal play stretch opening Thursday. McDermott figures that Sam Byrd, the former New York Yankee outfielder and third man in the professional money ranks this season, is due to win at Tam O'Shanter.

"Byrd's a better golfer than any of them," he claimed. "This course has been bothersome for him, but he'll straighten that out this week."

If Sam does, he'll pocket $13,462 (maturity value) in War Bonds, the top prize in the $42,500 golfing extravaganza.

Similar arguments spread through the galleries today as approximately 125 shooters finished action in the amateur qualifying section and 49 young ladies battled for 24 positions in their 72-hole division, also opening Thursday.

The big show started yesterday with Ed Furgol, Birmingham, Mich., public links ace, posting a 67, five under par, to lead 250 amateurs ambitious to clinch positions among the 24 eligibles for the finals.

In second place after yesterday's dawn-to-dusk show were Ken Heilemann of St. Louis and Frank Kovack of Chicago who turned in 70's. A stroke behind were Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., Tom Frainey of Chicago, and George Dawson, another Chicago veteran.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	Woods	2	7
Cecil	2	1	Judd	1	1
Barrett	7	4	Terry	5	8
Bowman	9	6	Hausmann	4	7
O'Neill	6	6			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Javery	5	15
Andrews	12	11	Hutchings	0	2
Hutchinson	7	6	MacPherson	0	0
Tobin	13	14			
Barrett	7	14			

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Newsome	.256
Wagner	.323	Partee	.250
Fox	.314	Cronin	.249
Johnson	.314	Culberson	.249
Tabor	.293	McBride	.244
Bucher	.280	Conroy	.176
Finney	.273	Lake	.167
Metkovich	.258		

Braves

Holmes	.315	Wietelmann	.231
Macon	.289	Workman	.216
Wright	.277	Hofferth	.201
Klutiz	.276	Huston	.200
Nieman	.270	Eichlson	.197
Masi	.265	Drews	.184
Phillips	.258		

Today A Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Sam Byrd won Victory National open golf tournament at Chicago with card of 277.

Labor Force Swelled To Far Above Normal

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 22

The nation's labor force has exceeded normal growth by 7,000,000 workers since the start of the war.

Reporting this Aug. 19, the Census Bureau said there were about 63,000,000 persons in the labor force in April, 1944, compared with 56,000,000 who would have been available or working under normal conditions.

The labor force already is 4,000,000 greater than the estimate for 1950, based on the normal peacetime growth prior to 1940.

The actual peacetime labor force, the Bureau said, is expected to be considerably greater than the expected normal figure, since some of the extra workers added during the war are likely to remain.

Lack of Parts Hits Bus And Truck Firms

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Lack of tires, replacement parts, and skilled mechanics threaten a serious breakdown in truck and bus transportation, Government and maintenance officials warned today.

R. D. Thomas, Regional Motor Transportation Director for the Office of Defensse Transportation, declared a serious breakdown in this field is imminent unless conservation of heavy-duty tires is carried to lengths never before attained.

The ODT has set up an emergency procedure by which truck and bus owners are interchanging parts from vehicles already out of service, he explained.

Manufacturers in this field report their schedules frozen and no provision made for even a small measure of nonmilitary production.

One sixth of Pennsylvania Greyhound's over-burdened fleet is not in running condition, James Malley, company maintenance manager said.

Byron Park, Central Greyhound maintenance manager, listed 74 of the line's 550 busses out of commission.

Twenty per cent of Cleveland Transit System busses also are out of service, William G. Piwonka, chief of C. T. S. rolling stock, declared, listing 80 or 90 of the 425 available vehicles regularly down.

Willkie Checks Prejudgment On Global Security Meetings

Continued from Page 1

assurances" from Washington authorities as to the protection of small nations in the Dumbarton Oaks exploratory deliberations, now begun by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

The joint 12-line statement issued at the conclusion of the Willkie-Dulles meeting specifically eschewed interest for any presidential candidate.

"We have conferred extensively about the various international problems bearing on world organization to assure lasting peace," the statement reads.

"There was a full exchange of views not animated by partisan consideration nor having to do with any candidacy, but by the desire of both of us that the United States should play a constructive and responsible part in assuring world order."

Full View of Policy

The Willkie-Dulles discussion, therefore, took Mr. Dewey at his word, as prompted solely by his wish to obtain all points of view in the formulation of a harmonious foreign policy against the background of his own latterly detailed views against a postwar collective security system which would erect "permanent" control of all other nations by the Big Four. Corollary to his urgency for full scope of sovereignty and economic opportunity to peace-keeping nations is internationalization of the Ruhr as "the heart of Germany's ability to make war," with up to 50 years' supervision successively by the victors and the postwar world organization that eventually evolves, together with closer economic collaboration and freer exchange of goods between Europe's 26 countries of 350,000,000 people.

Goes to Washington

Whatever the exchange between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Dulles on this basis, the latter continued on to Washington by motorcar this afternoon as Dewey emissary with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has said he would welcome nonpartisan discussion of the issues involved and will meet the one-time aide to Woodrow Wilson tomorrow afternoon.

He is accompanied by James C. Hagerty, Dewey executive assistant, and will be the guest in the national capital of Fred Mayer, formerly of the diplomatic service.

Meanwhile, the Dewey action in associating Mr. Willkie with the Dulles-Hull discussions on foreign policy had editorial applause in this morning's New York Herald Tribune, of the Republican press, as "a magnificent beginning" toward "the support of a practical program of world reconstruction," in bringing spokesmen for great segments of American opinion into contact.

Kaiser Agent Quits New Orleans After Protest by Higgins

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22 (AP)—Efforts of Henry Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, to recruit labor here ended over the week end and his employment agent left without explanation, the United States Employment Service said yesterday.

Henry T. Underwood, area director for the War Manpower Commission, said Mr. Kaiser's agent had been recalled a few hours after Andrew J. Higgins, President of Higgins Industries, Inc., protested Mr. Kaiser's recruiting efforts.

Mr. Higgins made public his protest after he learned Mr. Kaiser had set up an agent to recruit skilled personnel discharged from the Higgins aircraft plant here when the Government canceled a contract for planes.

Mr. Underwood said the WMC has places for the 900 already discharged from the Higgins plant, and for others who may be laid off.

Strength of Peace Now 'Nub' Of Dumbarton Oaks Parley

Continued from Page 1

and, if possible, harmonized before they are brought to public view.

Military police with bayonets stood between the nearly 40 delegates and inquiring reporters.

However, interest in the proceedings could not be put down.

It was plain from statements preceding this conference and from those made at the opening session yesterday that the broad outlines of a world security organization are already agreed upon. Such agreement was in fact obtained by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Moscow last fall.

The big point, which concerns the mechanism that will be required to enforce peace, remains to be ironed out, and, significantly, it is being ironed out by diplomats and militarists from the working levels of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, which by any realistic assessment of military powers are the ones most likely to be called upon for extinguishing equipment.

Groundwork for Accord

The plan is to get solid agreement from these three powers as to how far they will go and as to specific means and measures before inviting the smaller nations to participate in a full dress discussion this autumn.

It is this plan to which the G. O. P. presidential candidate, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, has expressed doubts. He is sending his adviser on international affairs, John Foster Dulles, here this week to confer with Secretary Hull about these doubts.

In Washington, it is pointed out that one weakness of the old League of Nations was a failure of the big powers to agree. They were frequently being urged by the smaller nations to go further than the big nations could agree among themselves to go. Mr. Hull is trying, so goes one Washington view, to correct that weakness at the present Dumbarton Oaks conference.

There are details under discussion here, too. One relates to where the new international organization, or "League," shall be housed. For some reason, there is opposition to returning to Geneva. One proposal is expected to be that the larger group of the organization, or the Council, set up revolving schedules for meeting in various world capitals.

We have spoken of "diplomats and militarists from the working level." And it is a point worth brief development. You see at Dumbarton Oaks men who with their own eyes and hearts have experienced the tragedy of modern war. That they sincerely loathe war, and determinedly are resolved to prevent a recurrence is plainly etched on many faces around the Dumbarton conference table.

American politics may try to project itself over the rose red brick walls of Dumbarton Oaks. Old international doubts, old peace failures, old grievances may try to thrust themselves forward, but the men at Dumbarton must know that these things weigh as trifles against the potent demand for a better world order welling up in the hearts of the world's peoples.

Nippon Change Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese delegate to the world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks, said today that the continuance of the Emperor in Japan should be left to the Japanese people.

Dr. Hoo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, suggested in an interview that some other Emperor than Hirohito might be chosen, however.

He will take part in discussions with Great Britain and the United States looking toward establishment of an international peace agency after current conversations among Britain, Rusia, and the United States.

Senate WPB Probers to Call Nelson Aid for Questioning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Senate War Investigating Committee members went ahead today with plans to question Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, despite President Roosevelt's statement that his "temporary mission" to China in no way alters WPB reconversion policies.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan said he and other Senators were disposed to accept the President's statement at its "face value," but "we want to find out how strong others at the WPB are for Mr. Nelson's plans for limited civilian production."

To that end, he said, the Committee plans to question Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, who will be in charge during Mr. Nelson's absence.

Rudolph Halley, Committee counsel, reportedly was trying to arrange a closed session for Wednesday.

The President's statement yesterday said that any impression that Mr. Nelson's "temporary mission to China indicates a change in policy in the War Production Board is entirely unfounded."

Mr. Nelson recently emerged victorious in a long struggle with the Army Services Forces, announcing plans to resume limited production of hundreds of civilian articles in noncritical labor areas.

"Mr. Nelson's mission," the White House statement asserted, "is necessarily confidential. I regret that more about the work assigned to him cannot be said at this time."

UNRRA Aid for Poles Blocked By Soviet Demand on Poland

Continued from Page 1

keep control longer than six months. Hence, it and not UNRRA will have the challenging task of keeping millions of forced laborers from returning to their homes the minute the armistice is signed. There are estimated to be 20,000,000 persons displaced from their homes in Europe by the war.

All relief goods distributed by UNRRA will be so marked when possible to show an international organization and not any one political party is furnishing them, Sir Arthur said.

Reviewing relief supplies, he said UNRRA is "fairly happy" about cereals and vitamins; "not so happy" about fats, sugar, and protein; pleased with the outlook for medical and sanitation goods, and "fairly confident" about agricultural rehabilitation tools. Clothing, he described, as the most immediate and critical of supply problems.

Three New Strikes Raises Number Of Idle Coal Miners

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22 (AP)—Three new walkouts yesterday brought to more than 10,500 the number of coal miners idle in Pennsylvania because of strikes involving a miscellany of grievances.

About 1,600 were affected in the latest work stoppages, bringing the total strikers in the central and western Pennsylvania bituminous section to more than 6,500. The other 4,000 idle were in the Shenandoah-Mahanoy city anthracite region where a wage grievance walkout was in its eighth week.

Newest strikes were at the Vesta No. 5 mine of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., 1,000 men; Lindley Mine of Pittsburgh Coal Company, 135 men, and Kent No. 4 mine of Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, 320 men.

Pickets patrolled entrances to three other mines of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Co., where 2,387 workers failed to report this morning. The men voted to strike until the company recognizes supervisory employees as District 50, United Mine Workers of America. Company officials said there were no disturbances.

Other strike-bound bituminous mines in the western Pennsylvania fields were Francis and Berry mines of Ford Collieries Company, Crucible Steel Company, Nanty Glomine of Heisley Coal Company, and Miller Coal Company mine at Oakdale, employing a total of 2,530 men.

Grand Jury Recalls Transit Strike Chief

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP)—A union leader who alleged "enemy activity" and "company collusion" caused the Aug. 1 to 7 Philadelphia transit strike was recalled today by a special Federal Grand Jury investigating the strike's causes.

James J. Fitzsimon, International Vice-President of the Transport Workers Union, who testified for three hours yesterday, was summoned as the jury reconvened.

The T. W. U. condemned the walkout, ostensibly caused by the upgrading of Negroes to operating jobs, and Mr. Fitzsimon ordered the workers to return. The Philadelphia Transportation Company (P. T. C.) declined comment on his allegations.

Henry A. Schweinhaut, special assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, announced today that subpenas would be issued for "a number" of P. T. C. employees.

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(Continued)

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A	B	S	A	L	O	M
B	▨	O	L	I	V	E
S	B	▨	A	L	A	N
O	R	C	▨	Y	▨	U
L	O	R	D	▨	B	
U	T	E	▨	H	O	E
T	H	E	S	E	U	S
E	E	L	▨	A	L	P
	R	▨	E	R	D	A
T	▨	P	▨	D	E	L
R	E	E	D	▨	R	I
A	A	R	O	N	▨	E
P	R	I	N	T	E	R

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality
in the Most Varied
Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.
Westgate, Bradford's Leading Drapers
Now showing a distinctive selection of new Autumn and Winter Weight All-Wool Coatings, Bouclé, and Camel Hair materials, exclusive All-Wool Dress Materials of fine texture and lovely soft colourings.

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
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Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
13 St. Peter's Street, Derby

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Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
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General Drapers, Gentleman's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

ENGLAND

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CAFE-RESTAURANT
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Commercial Street
Leeds 1.
NEXT TO THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
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Wetheralds Ltd. regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.
WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(Over 30 years' experience)
—Perfection in Permanent Waves—
1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

THE PRESENT
with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane, Tel. 23047 Leeds

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 139, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
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Individuality in dress.
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Established 1851
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
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Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

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THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

MAVIS WALKER
Ladies' Hairdressing
29, Tarlton Street
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Upright and Baby Grand PIANOS
Please 'phone or write with price and particulars
MOLINEUX & SON
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(Corner of Deansgate) M./C. 3.

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

The Cloister Press Limited
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Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
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HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
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Tailor
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MOULT HOUSE, MOULT STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. TEL. BLA. 5528.

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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FRESH SUPPLIES DAILY
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Do You Know? The Best Work Is Done at
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Opposite St. Peter's Church
Estimates Free Phone 375

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
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Ladies' and Men's Tailors
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters
TEL. 552

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8, Albert Street
Mansfield
For Quality Drapery
Always the Best Procurable
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CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
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Neville Street
Newcastle

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LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

Cockaynes
for Fashions and all HOUSEHOLD NEEDS.
J. B. & W. Cockayne Ltd. Sheffield

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

BAILEY LANE
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 21898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

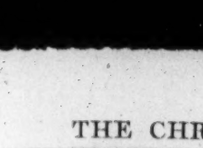
SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates


1, Barstow Square

Eire

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★ For SPORTS GOODS
★ For WEATHERWEAR
Elverys
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Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
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Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

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Gentlemen's Outfitters
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BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street
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Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
PRACTICAL FURRIERS
Estimates Given for Alterations
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Gratitude Expressed

Detroit, Mich.

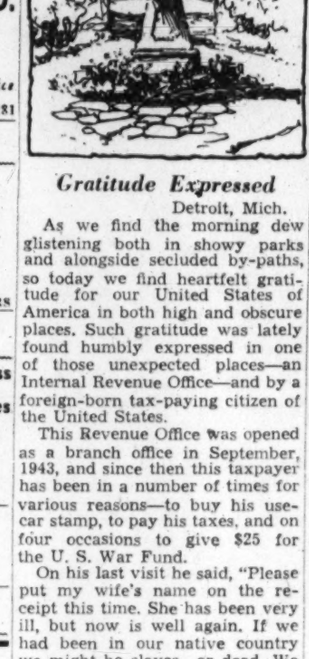
As we find the morning dew glistening both in showy parks and alongside secluded by-paths, so today we find heartfelt gratitude for our United States of America in both high and obscure places. Such gratitude was lately found humbly expressed in one of those unexpected places—an Internal Revenue Office—and by a foreign-born tax-paying citizen of the United States.

This Revenue Office was opened as a branch office in September, 1943, and since then this taxpayer has been in a number of times for various reasons—to buy his use-car stamp, to pay his taxes, and on four occasions to give $25 for the U. S. War Fund.

On his last visit he said, "Please put my wife's name on the receipt this time. She has been very ill, but now is well again. If we had been in our native country we might be slaves—or dead. We are so glad we live here, and we want to help. Buying bonds is for our future, but we want to give now."

The cashier wrote the receipt in his wife's name and sent the gift to Washington to be associated with other such gifts of gratitude.

Facts and Figures

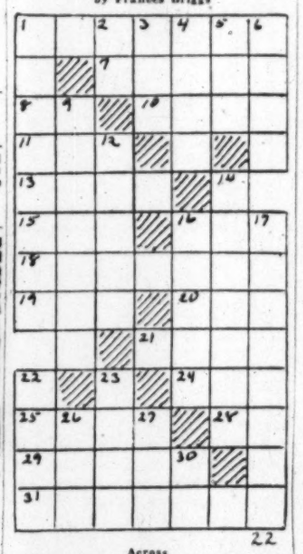

THE ARCHER FISH OF SOUTHEAST ASIA EJECTS A JET OF WATER FROM ITS MOUTH, THEREBY WETTING ITS PREY, WHICH FALLS INTO THE WATER, WHERE IT IS GOBBLED UP.
IT'S A FACT
THE ARABS AND PERSIANS COMPILED PORTIONS OF THEIR CALENDARS ACCORDING TO THE MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.
K. PARRIS
FOREST FIRES BURN ENOUGH TIMBER EACH YEAR TO BUILD 2000 MINE SWEEPERS OR 215,000 FIVE-ROOM HOUSES.

Turkeys for Overseas

Turkey will be furnished overseas servicemen again this winter for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's; a set-aside order already has been issued by the Government to turkey raisers.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was King David's favorite son?
7—Who is Sally's friend in "Voice of the Turtle"?
8—Symbol for stibium is what?
10—What is first name of Mr. Ladd, screen star?
11—The grampus.
13—What is the male harlequin duck called?
15—North American Indian.
16—What garden implement is mentioned in title of poem by Edwin Markham?
18—What character in mythology was helped through a labyrinth by a string?
19—Snakelike fish.
20—Who is the Venetian renegade in Byron's "Siege of Corinth"?
21—What character in "Siegfried" is a contralto?
24—What State of U. S. is next to smallest in size (abbr.)?
25—What is a kind of grass which American Indians used as shafts for arrows (sing.)?
28—What State of U. S. is smaller than 24 Across (abbr.)?
29—Who acted as spokesman for Moses?
31—What person would be most apt to use the terms "minion" and "nonpareil"?

Down
1—Who is in love with Lydia Languish in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
2—Thus.
3—Montgomery is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
4—The martagon is what?
5—Eggs.
6—Bill of fare is what?
9—What is relationship of King Haakon VII of Norway to King Christian X of Denmark?
12—What is a wicker basket carried by fishermen to hold fish?
14—What city of Colorado is widely known as a summer resort?
16—What is the past tense of "hear"?
17—What is a trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat?
22—Snare.
23—Persian fairy
26—Where is the auditory canal?
27—Kosiov is on what river?
30—You would read about Matthew in what division of Bible (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Counteracted

She was one of those women who always worry. So her husband was not alarmed when, as they sat in the cinema, she exclaimed suddenly:

"Oh, John, I forgot to turn off the electric iron!"

"Don't worry, m'dear," he replied cheerfully. "I forgot to turn off the bath tap, so it will be quite all right!"—Montreal Daily Star.

Not So Easily Retrieved

Daddy, teaching Jimmy to dive, managed to fall clumsily off the diving board. "I just lost my equilibrium," he explained, as he paddled toward the shore.

"Never mind," offered Jimmy, "I'll dive down and get it for you!"

What It Called For

A devotee of gay haberdashery dangled his latest tie before the dazzled eyes of his wife. "What would go best with this?" he asked brightly.

"A long beard," replied his frank spouse.

Portable Retreat

". . . Otherwise Tito follows no special routine. He likes to shave every day, even in action, hiding in the brush . . ."—Daily Paper, spotted by Punch.

Daily Anecdote

Not Guilty

Roger Kemble, despite his long and intimate association with the theater, strictly forbade his daughter to marry any actor. Came the day when he learned that she had secretly eloped with a member of his own company. Furious, he summoned her into his presence and began to scold her. The blushing bride insisted that she had not disobeyed her father's wishes.

"What!" stormed Kemble. "Have you not allied yourself to about the worst performer in the entire acting profession?"

"Exactly so, father dear," was her gentle reply. "Nobody can call him an actor."

No Pink Salmon

Pink salmon, the major species in the Puget Sound area, occurs in important quantities only in alternate years, and 1944 is an off year for this species.

Associated Press

Refugees Hail Statue of Liberty

Only those who have passed through a similar experience can fully appreciate the joy and hope with which these refugees from German-occupied Europe cheer the sight of the New York skyline as their ship approaches. The children are too young to fully understand, but the wistful face of the little boy at the extreme right tells its own story.

Today's Quotation

He who looks with pride upon this history which his fathers have written by their heroic deeds, who accepts with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to him, and who highly resolves to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to his descendants enlarged and enriched, is a true American, be his birthplace or his parentage what it may.—LYMAN ABBOTT

Did You Ever Wonder

How Telephone Lines Only 12 Inches Long May Be Useful?

Teams of workers on opposite sides of solid partitions, such as riveters and rivet-buckers, may have need of keeping in touch with one another orally.

In the Boeing Aircraft plants, for instance, teams of workers on opposite sides of a large airplane part may be only a foot from one another yet be unable to see each other and (because of general factory noises) also find ordinary oral communication a practical impossibility.

In such cases telephone lines connecting the two points a mere 12 inches apart provide a useful solution to the problem. The Boeing company's Wichita plant is reported to have more than 200 such telephone sets.

W. P. K.

Brevities

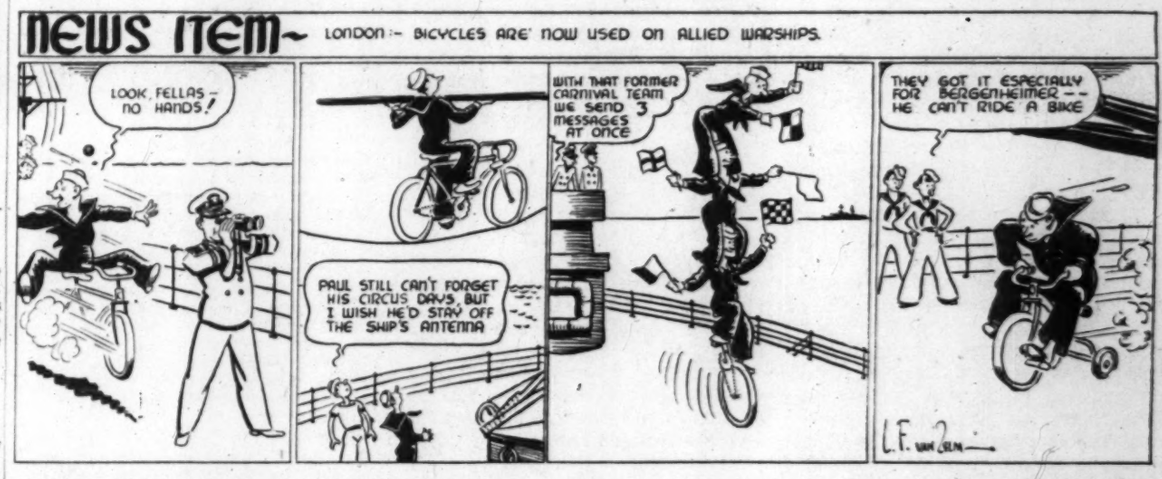
It's suggested that, to get really up-to-date, Heralds' College should appoint a Suspender King of Arms instead of Garter King of Arms.

Objection: Change might hold things up.—Answers.

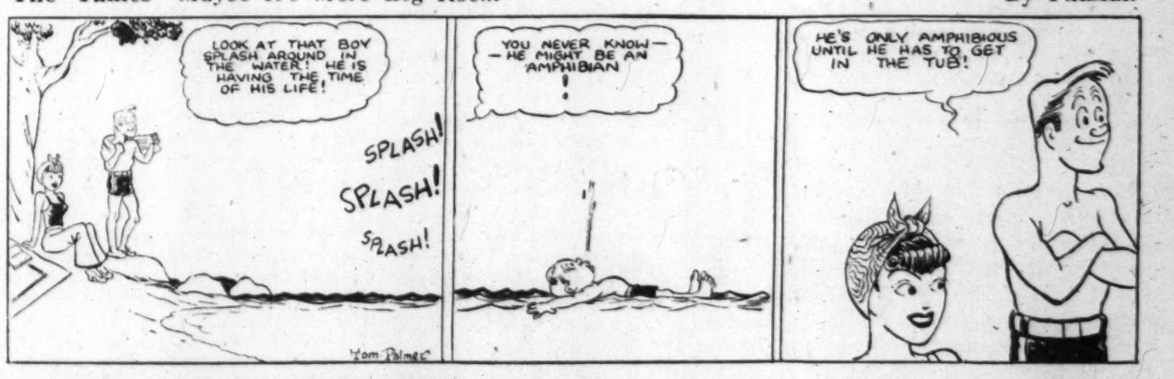
"I saw very few bees about last month," says a writer of Nature notes. But why see them about it? They were not responsible for the weather.—Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

The Lord stood with me, and strengthened me. . . . And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work.—II TIM. 4:17, 18


NEWS ITEM~ LONDON:- BICYCLES ARE NOW USED ON ALLIED WARSHIPS.
LOOK, FELLAS— NO HANDS!
PAUL STILL CAN'T FORGET HIS CIRCUS DAYS, BUT I WISH HE'D STAY OFF THE SHIP'S ANTENNA
WITH THAT FORMER CARNIVAL TEAM WE SEND 3 MESSAGES AT ONCE
THEY GOT IT ESPECIALLY FOR BERGENHEIMER— HE CAN'T RIDE A BIKE
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Maybe It's More Leg Room* By PALMER


LOOK AT THAT BOY SPLASH AROUND IN THE WATER! HE IS HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE!
SPLASH! SPLASH! SPLASH!
YOU NEVER KNOW— HE MIGHT BE AN AMPHIBIAN!
HE'S ONLY AMPHIBIOUS UNTIL HE HAS TO GET IN THE TUB!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Convenient Memory* By RODGERS

"What do you mean, I have a lot of nerve?" I asked the old hound—
"Why-er-ah-oh nothing," he stammered—
"I just remembered something I should have done long ago!"
PLOP!
And without another was he was gone!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Didn't Miss Much* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crime by Youth

If Boston really wants to prevent recurrence of the appalling Fenway murder, to which five fifteen-year-old boys are reported to have confessed, it can do it. Its laws are adequate, and the other elements of prevention are all here, awaiting only vitalizing by an awakened civic will.

The five boys, who, police say, lay in wait to rob the first man who came along "under the influence," and who inadvertently murdered their victim, were not confirmed criminals prior to this act. They were just high school youngsters who had never been trained to behave themselves.

The parents didn't do the job; the schools didn't. The community where these boys live has inadequate recreation facilities and is teeming with commercial recreation, of a sort which provides the worst environment for youth. Little was being done to correct all this.

Unquestionably there must have been indications in school of whatever it was in these boys' characters that led them into gangsterism and crime last week. Alert teachers can see the signs in advance, and many find ways to help; if the teachers could have counted on family and community cooperation, they could have initiated preventive action.

The court which has jurisdiction over this case is so heavily burdened with juvenile cases that it cannot keep abreast of its paper work. Yet public thinking has never been sufficiently aroused to insist that this court have a Juvenile Court attached to it. It has merely a once-a-week juvenile session under a single judge and with an insufficient staff of probation officers.

The situation in Boston is no different, probably, from that in many other cities. And it all boils down to this: Do the people want to roll up their sleeves and do something about juvenile delinquency? If again we are content to roll the gruesome details of this crime under our tongues and gasp about how terrible it is that young people should be so misled; if we are content merely to shudder over the conditions of our slums or to shake our heads over the shortcomings of the school system—then Boston and other cities like it will not solve an increasing juvenile crime problem.

But the situation need not be hopeless. Improvement need not be postponed to a distant future. Of course, the primary responsibility and opportunity belong to parents. But citizens can begin now, right in their own immediate communities, to pitch in and help their young people. They can force governments to provide play space. They themselves can furnish leadership. The churches can lend their aid. Licensing boards, impelled by public opinion, can do away with superfluous taverns and unsavory night-spots. Successful parents can band together to help those not so successful. A beginning can be made now, right on the ground floor.

That Nelson Trip

It is probable that only President Roosevelt's quickly issued statement about the need for Mr. Nelson in China saved the War Production Board from loss of its chief. The reports that Mr. Nelson was being given "a kick in the teeth" by being sent to China at the moment he was inaugurating his reconversion plans were unfortunate.

Yet it cannot be said that such reports were conjured entirely from thin air. The armed services, particularly as represented by General Somervell, have been insisting on maintaining a high level of war production. The President has seemed to go along with the military view.

Mr. Nelson, on the other hand, has been chief protagonist for that school which believes a healthy postwar economy is so vital it warrants preparing for before the war ends.

The logical solution, of course, is to continue at necessary levels the items still critically required—trucks, tires, heavy artillery are frequently cited as examples—while permitting gradual reconversion of less critical items.

This is the policy contained in Mr. Nelson's celebrated Order No. 4. He explained it the other day, and everybody seemed happy.

Then came this China trip, which Mr. Nelson seemed to feel might require three weeks and the President thought "several months." Quite naturally, speculations arose. Mr. Nelson took a taxi to the White House. Apparently we have an understanding: Mr. Nelson flies to China, but will return in time to direct reconversion.

"Let Us Finish"

The victory in Western France is, as General Montgomery says, "definite, decisive and complete." Combined with the rapid strides of General Patch's forces from the Riviera beachhead, this victory makes liberation of the whole Midi only a matter of time while the Allies and the Maquis reduce islands of German resistance. The crucial military struggle moves toward the robot-bomb coast.

Berlin is still saying that all Germany needs is time, is still threatening Britain with the known horrors of indiscriminate bombardment of civilians by V-1, the flying bomb, and with the unknown terrors of V-2, the 10-ton, man-guided, jet-propelled superbomb. The British are taking it, but not liking it, and their Government is eager to seize the robot-launching sites along the Pas de Calais. Allied forces already across the Seine below Paris are less than 100 miles from this coastal area.

That the Germans will make a desperate effort to hold it is certain. It is their last hope of hitting the Allies effectively. General von Kluge now appears to be pulling back for a consolidated defense in the Calais-Le Havre region. But many of his troops have been mauled and lost equipment. The Allies will cut off supplies, and the area is the easiest of all to pound from air bases in Britain. There is good hope that the sturdy civilians of Britain will not much longer have to stand in the front lines. They will fervently echo General Montgomery's "Let us finish off the business in record time."

Big and Small Together

The roles of the big and the small in the coming organization for world security are already being clarified by the proceedings at Dumbarton Oaks. Mr. Hull has made it clear that this conference is exploratory. The small nations will have their chance at later conferences. Instead of feeling anxiety about possible domination by the participants in Dumbarton Oaks, the smaller nations may actually feel relieved at the prospect of some degree of unity among those who must supply the decisive power back of world order.

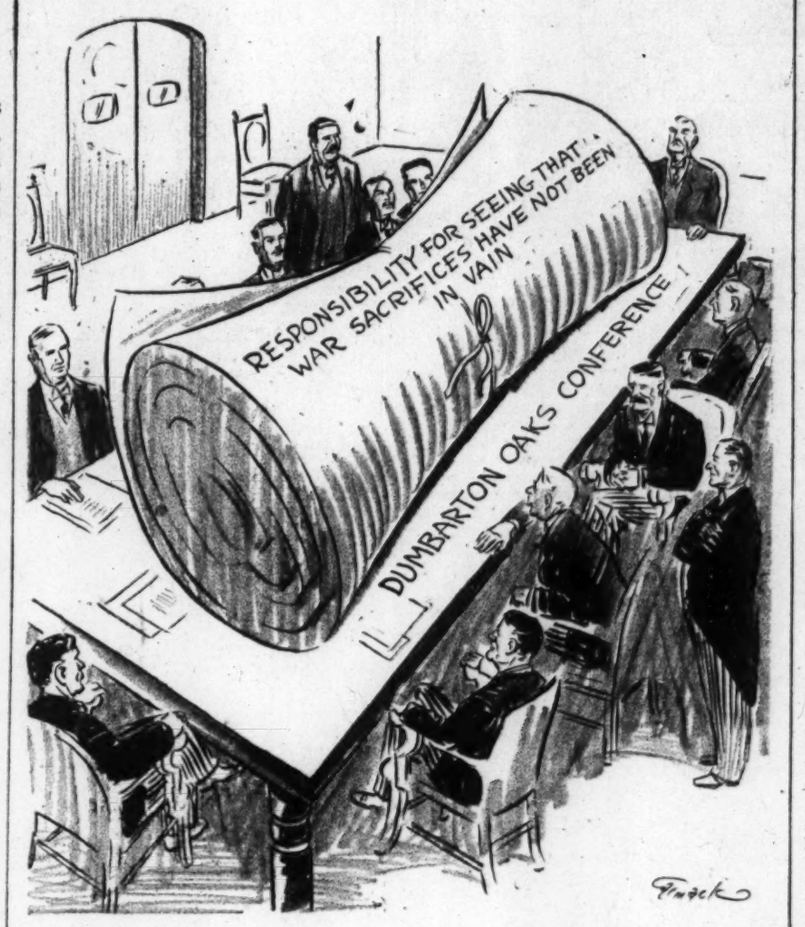
There will be enough lebensraum for difference about techniques of peace enforcement among the Powers attending the conference without adding the very extensive and ramified disputes which might arise as representatives of each small nation weighed the advantages or disadvantages which would accrue to his own country vis-à-vis other small countries under this or that plan. These considerations could inject many obstacles into the meeting, and the considerations themselves might disappear or at least be much modified by the emergence of a system really capable of preserving peace with justice.

The question before the Dumbarton Oaks delegates is how to hitch the wagon to the star—the wagon of practical measures to the star of idealism. Mr. Hull having said the small nations will be consulted in the shaping of the postwar world, the Russians have even gone so far as to indicate how the small nations can take a continuous active part in the policing. This being so, the smaller peoples will not be deprived of their bargaining power by closer organization of large countries. The small nations will still hold territory, seaports, air bases, and they will contro' manpower. All these factors must be integrated if a system ready to check aggression at an instant's notice is to emerge.

Perhaps one thing to be guarded against by the big nations is an assumption that because they have the power they also have a monopoly of the "know how" in international affairs. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The small nations have a tremendous contribution to make out of generations of contact with one another and the bigger Powers—contact which has evolved, of necessity, many valuable techniques for safeguarding political stability and effecting peaceful change.

In his speech at the conference's opening session Mr. Hull emphasized that "the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength" must be honored in international organization. And the conferences at which small nations will be heard will disclose the enormous contribution they can make and the justification for their claims to equal sovereignty with great Powers. The power to be marshaled by the Big Four is another question, and one which must be settled if the role of the small nations in policing the peace is to reach a maximum fruition.

Big



When the News Reached the Prisoners

(From Lieut. Ray R. Brunn, U. S. Air Forces, a prisoner in Germany.)

In the German papers we read that the news of the invasion was received without sirens in New York and that in Philadelphia the Liberty Bell rang a solemn, symbolic echo of the country's state of mind. The men here, some of whom have been waiting for this news since the fall of France, others since Dieppe, heard of the coming of the Allies in much the same spirit. They knew how things were on the Normandy beachhead, and the first scattered shouts soon gave way to a silent shaking of hands.

We first heard at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 6. The High Command communiqué came through the loudspeaker on the cookhouse wall, in German, stating the bare fact of the landing, time and location.

Looking out into the camp you could tell that the day had come. Men were streaming from doors and through windows, running silently over the sand to join the knot of men by the cookhouse that soon fanned into a semi-circle of a thousand men, assuring one another that it was true. The invasion *had* come, the day that some of the English here had been talking about for three and four years. Someone read a translation of the communiqué and the men dispersed to the barracks, walking slowly, smiling with relief and gratitude, and yet most of them serious in their soldiers' knowledge of the sacrifices to come.

So we were grateful for the spirit of dedication rather than rejoicing revealed in the accounts from home in the Berlin newspaper with its thick, bold headline, *Die Invasion hat begonnen.* The ringing of the Liberty Bell is, we hope, a sign of a new attitude toward war and of a determination on our part to do more than talk of freedom in turning to the heritage of 1776, a heritage of action.

(From Pvt. John Grant of Seattle, now in Italy.)

On deck, as I stood by the rail watching the phosphorescent sparks glow as the white waves rolled away from the side of the ship, I gradually became aware of a conversation going on next to me. A boy was becoming conscious of the stellar universe for the first time.

A buddy was struggling to explain to him in words of two syllables that neither the stars nor the moon were just lights dangling somehow in the sky; that the larger stars are bigger than our earth and just as solid. He carefully explained an eclipse of the moon—more painstakingly than I believe I could have done—and then he launched forth into a proof of the endlessness of space, and he really made infinity sound more logical than finiteness.

His companion was like a little puppy gamboling around delightedly with each new idea and forgetting the previous one in the delight of the next.

Last night I went up on deck for a breather. It had been cold and damp and hazy with land barely visible. Then all of a sudden warm soft breezes wafted wonderful fragrance to us. First it was from a forest of conifers; then the wind changed a little and brought the rich warm scent of sun-drenched meadows and new-mown hay.

It's a funny thing, but in spite of the fact that this has been a pleasant voyage in every way, the sight and smell of land made such a strong appeal that I felt tempted to jump overboard and swim ashore.

Now here we are "somewhere in Italy." The countryside is reminiscent of California just back of the Bay region. Rolling hills in varying degrees of barrenness are typically Californian. The valleys between the hills seem very rich and fertile and are dotted with very comfortable and substantial-looking stone farmhouses.

You see little boys all over the place and most of them are rather appealing urchins, cheery and cheeky as can be. Most of them are wearing at least one item of GI equipment.

We see comparatively few small girls and the ones I've seen are much less attractive than the boys. They have an appearance of stolid indifference that is a striking contrast to the animation of the boys.

Upwards of seven or eight years old, the boys nearly all seem to smoke when they can get cigarettes. I thought this must be the effect of the war but I am told by one of the men who was here several years ago, that it is quite customary.

The building material that has been used almost exclusively around here is a very soft light brown sandstone of some kind which, of course, blends into its background perfectly.

Genus Bureaucrat

The Bookshelf

Among figures prominent in the Presidential campaign this year are bureaucrats.

The public is introduced to them in modern dress by John H. Crider, Washington writer for the New York Times and former Nieman fellow. Mr. Crider's book, THE BUREAUCRAT (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3), gives valuable sidelights on their "habitat, feeding habits, protective coloration, fertility, ubiquitous activities, and probable future."

Not that Mr. Crider's study is in the lighter vein. It has only enough humor to make a heavy subject enjoyable reading. Political and economic philosophy is interspersed with facts about people and issues that this Times financial expert has amassed during his reporting.

* * *

Mr. Crider neither defends bureaucrats nor ostracizes them. He makes it plain, instead, that bureaucracy has less to do with the number of Government workers than with their quality of thinking. "It is not," he says, "the size, so much as the quality of administration that goes with it, which gives the close observer grave concern."

Mr. Crider warns that even if the nation votes Mr. Roosevelt out this November, it may still have a bureaucracy on its hands. Not until the mistakes in the public mind about Government and its place are corrected, he implies, will public servants get rid of the depression, complexity, and lugubriousness that makes them bureaucrats. Some of this attitude of mind he blames on Mr. Roosevelt; some on Presidents and people farther back.

One thing he blames the New Deal harshly for is its alleged failure to teach the public that Government spending is only a temporary expedient, and not the "American way." He accuses the Roosevelt Administration of failing to uphold democracy as a spiritual ideal by allowing it to be looked upon by many people as a meal ticket. Too often, he feels, it has stressed forced co-operation, when the goal is enlightened co-operation.

* * *

By way of reform, Mr. Crider recommends revision of the views implanted by New Deal economists, led by Alvin H. Hansen, such as "leave one with the feeling that a big debt is so desirable that every one of us must want to work our fingers to the bone to provide a large enough national income to support it."

Further, he advocates specialized appellate courts to provide independent review of administrative decisions and "a much-needed weeping place for persons deeming themselves injured by administrative action."

He favors also congressional authorization of departmental personnel offices, together with "statutory recognition of the need for a real check on the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. Crider is quite critical of the Commission. The spoils system, he says, is "only half dead"; and he finds danger that the "bureaucratic tendencies" of the Commission "will permeate the whole Government structure."

M. H.

World-to-World Transition

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard Strout

The swift transition from the war zone back to the United States presents such an emotional shock, in its curious way, that this writer has not been able to formulate his thoughts very clearly on the subject, even after the obliterating interlude of a transient look-in at the Democratic National Convention, followed by some weeks of holiday in a calm American retreat. The subject keeps coming up and baffling me. Those terrible things are going on—yes, going on at this minute at the front; the robots are falling now in London; the artillery is thundering its grim crescendo as men give their lives. And here am I—I, and all my fellow Americans, going on about our more-or-less peaceful pursuits; not, it is true, as though no war was going on, but generally aware of it in only a sort of superficial, second-hand manner.

I feel this domestic mood creeping willy-nilly over me. I remember that morning I arrived back in America, taking the two bottles of ice cold milk from the kindly all-night Red Cross counter, where the attendants were accustomed to watch homecoming arrivals from all parts of the far-flung battle zones. They said they could tell the place they came from by the kind of American food they took. From the European theater, they told me, soldiers grab milk, all the milk they can take, these men who are hungry for domestic food, and hungry at heart, and who suddenly appreciate their unbelievable good fortune of return.

We were all in uniform. It was half-past four. It was light enough to see the airport and the first bird was beginning to sing. As we came down the ramp from the big air transport we were met by orderlies. Before we could say a word, thermometers were popped into our respective mouths and there we stood, unable to speak at all, or to voice our thoughts which were quite inexpressible anyway, back on American soil, our ears still ringing with the vibration, American voices all about . . . Americans, our own people, civilians, looking at us casually and wondering half-shyly what we were thinking of them, while we in turn wondered how we must look in our assorted war regalia and unshaved condition.

It was a big, barrack-like center, with the lights on . . . oh, so many lights! America is rich in electricity. And for hours before we had looked down on the lights of American towns and sleepy cities winking up at us as we flew through the midnight sky.

You could see the city boulevards picked out in lights, and the softer outline of side streets. The big cities formed a sort of glow, but the solitary lights of lonely homes affected you more. Lights, think of it, no black-out!—burning there all night long whether anybody went by or not.

Way back, a couple of hours ago, the young flying Colonel (his name was Ramsay Potts of Tennessee, from a division of Liberators) had said to the young flying Major (H. K. Avery of Louisiana), "Gosh, look—lights!" And we had all looked—and tried to make ourselves comprehend the difference between two worlds.

And here, now, were two pint bottles of ice cold milk for me, one after the other. The customs people and the inspection officers, and all the rest were nice to the returning soldiers. I guess they had seen a lot of others come through and realized the species of giddy shock that occurs. Most of these passengers were on leave, would be going back shortly; probably are back now already as I write this, flying over Europe, taking their chances with the rest.

They felt, I know, that queer sensation that I did. The sudden overwhelming rush of old values, the instantaneous evocation of their old associations, the assault on their eyes at every point of unconsidered, forgotten trifles, like the advertising sign of a brand of chewing gum, or the phrase of an attendant's voice.

The airplane brings worlds almost too close together. There is no transition at all. It makes one of those emotional experiences you can't get down on paper. We got outside after a while. The sun wasn't up but now the birds were really singing. Everything had that lovely, dewy, early morning freshness. We drove in the airport bus and then I said good-by. They were nice boys. I knew they would spend their leave—their two or three weeks' leave—trying to explain matters. But I doubted whether they would get very far. It's just too much of a gap. Most people are made so that they can believe in only one world at a time.

"The Shop Needs You"

The Wide Horizon

By the Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

The "battle" of war production has not yet been won. No longer do we have to struggle to build up supplies of war machines and material; we have only to maintain them. One of our fighting generals recently stated that it is no longer necessary to ask our fighting men to do without essential equipment. Another general has said that the "war is all over but for the fighting." But another has remarked, and this comes close to a statement of our greatest production problem, that after news of a major victory has reached the people, "we can expect a slump in production of war materials."

The situation is this: too many war industry workers are packing up and going home. This has been something of a general trend. In some instances, and this "some" is too many, war industry workers have packed up their families and gone back to home soil. It just means that they're returning to peacetime activities while their services in war work are still needed.

There are many reasons for this. Not that the reasons are legitimate, but still they're causes. In our own plant we have come to the realization that there is something of an exodus going on. Week after week, when we close out employees' time cards, we come to see the extent of it.

To find out why men are quitting it is almost necessary to know why men come to work in war industry. There are three main reasons. First, to avoid being drafted; second, to serve our country in a vital industry; third, to earn extremely high wages paid for this type of work. To say which motive predominates would be inaccurate generalization. It varies with the individual. But one motive is undoubtedly common to all, and that is the earning of extremely high wages. Sad to relate, America is dollar-conscious.

Strangely enough, the high wages of war industry have brought about the recent exodus from war industry to a considerable degree. At the present time those who have put in two, three, or four years in war industry are quite well off. If they have lived at all frugally, a war industry worker should have from two to five thousand dollars in cash, besides 20 or 30 war bonds. A trek back to the home town means lower rentals, lower food and living costs, a greater measure of peaceful living, and a chance to get some cherished business enterprise started.

And the small towns are emulating the shipyards now. They've learned that in order to get men they have to pay from $1.20 to $1.35 per hour. They offer straight eight hours a day, or they offer overtime to those wanting it.

Any number of men who have quit are going into business for themselves. Some had left members of the family to look after the business while they worked in war industry. Now they have ready money and are going back to expand their holdings.

Most of them were simply trying to anticipate the day when hundreds of thousands of war workers would suddenly be given notice that their services were no longer required.

To the credit of many, many more war industry workers, I must say that there are lots more who could quit so far as their financial status and future prospects in peacetime industry are concerned. But they stay and keep up the long, steady pull because they are fully conscious that the little they are doing is necessary.

So long as a worker can get a release on the basis of impaired health, the men will leave if they want to. For many a worker, putting in long hours for the past three or four years, can lay some claim to needing a rest. Perhaps one way to get at the problem in question would be to reduce hours, especially when by a little more efficient management the same amount of work can be gotten out.

Perhaps the best way to meet the problem of workers leaving war industry prematurely would be to give individual attention to each one who applied for a release, to reason with him, to tell him, "Stay put until you're no longer needed. Silence those restless dreams of the life you want to lead, and back up the men on the fighting fronts. The shop needs you. Be patient, see the job through, then go back home."

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